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SIXPENCE.

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THE BRAIN OF THE JAPANESE ARMY: MARSHAL OYAMA, VICTOR AT LIAO-YANG AND SHA-HO.

## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The Poet Laureate has been lamenting the decay of ideals and manners. It is so long since anybody of note discharged this useful office that it seems quite fresh and original. One forgets that every age has been asked in turn to contrast its black corruption with the virgin whiteness of its predecessor; and one greets the performance of the Poet Laureate as a stimulating tonic. He says we have no reverence; we don't read the poets, the great poets, mark you, who are still strumming the tuneful lyre; but we borrow our tone from the fellows who write in the halfpenny journals. He seems to cry with Hamlet—

Have you eyes?  
Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,  
And batten on this moor? Ha! have you eyes?

The moor, in our case, is halfpenny journalism, no doubt; but what is the fair mountain where we ought to be browsing? The Laureate is too modest to strike a mountainous attitude; but he does not even indicate the glorious slopes, rich with neglected pasture. For when we look into his own memorable works, we find him denouncing the society of an earlier day as the "half-drunk" and the "half-drest."

Certainly there was a time when manners were more ornamental than they are now. But it was the time "when authors waited for hours in gentlemen's ante-rooms with a fulsome dedication, for which they hoped to get five guineas from his Lordship." "In the days," continues Thackeray, "when there were fine gentlemen, Mr. Secretary Pitt's under-secretaries did not dare to sit down before him; but Mr. Pitt, in his turn, went down on his gouty knees to George II.; and when George III. spoke a few kind words to him, Lord Chatham burst into tears of reverential joy and gratitude." This cannot be the reverence for which the Laureate is sighing.

The average standard of ideals will bear comparison, I fancy, with any in the past. There must be some little improvement since George Selwyn's chaplain, at his chapel in Long Acre, "attained a considerable popularity by the pleasing, manly, and eloquent style of his delivery"—with which he was, none the less, "a boisterous, uproarious parasite, who licked his master's shoes with explosions of laughter and cunning smack and gusto." We have produced a youthful nobleman who has spent a fortune on jewels, dressing-gowns, pomades, and theatrical "properties"; but he would have been kept in countenance by other youthful noblemen of similar tastes in an age when there were no halfpenny journals to chronicle their exploits. Then our noble spendthrift is writing a book—"a series of essays on humanity as I have known it." Brummel never wrote a book, although humanity as he knew it was full of valuable lessons.

I was listening once to a satirical rogue of a music-hall artist when I heard a daughter of the people say, "Who's he gettin' at now?" That remark came back to me on the first night of Mr. Pinero's play, which has made such a commotion. It seemed to me that Mr. Pinero was "gettin' at" quite a lot of distinguished persons. He had so many of them on toast, if I may use another popular idiom, that I expected to hear a voice say, "Next, please," and to see another of my valued friends gently grilling. There's a reviewer in the piece who, I take it, never used an idiom in his life; his speech is such massive scholarship. He has a notion of writing for the stage; and when he hears the report of firearms (it is only the tyres of a motor-car exploding) he thinks the little domestic drama he has been making notes of has culminated in Ibsen. Now who could this be? I saw one eminent reviewer blushing slightly in the stalls; but as he went away and wrote a highly favourable notice of the piece—the maddest, merriest thing, he said, that had ever cheered his sequestered soul—I presume the cap didn't fit him. But what about Ibsen? How did Mr. Archer feel when he saw the Master on the toasting-fork? What could be more exquisitely reminiscent of George Tesman and Hedda Gabler than Seymour Rippingill and his wife who never smiles—his "Avis of the shimmering hair"? "Fancy that, Hedda!" as Tesman used to say, until his sprightliness nearly drove her crazy.

Poor Rippingill has cultivated his wholly imaginary sense of humour in a Government office. Gracious powers! here was this terrible Pinero insinuating that our hard-worked public servants (from ten till five) who take home to their families the merry quips with which they have lightened their arduous toil, are the men who deserve to have smileless wives! Scarcely had I recovered from this shock when Avis, who had been as innocently trivial as a boarding-school miss, came out as a boarding-house minx. And with such idioms! She spoke of art as "a bit off." She fought with another lady for the possession of Rippingill,

and nearly scalped him in the combat. The illusion was so strong that I murmured, "Yes, Ibsen has been lodging with a lively family in Bayswater, and his merciless insight has penetrated the hard and grasping Avis, who flirted with the boarders like a deceitful young harpy; whose shimmering hair was not even real!" Then I came to myself with another shock: it wasn't Ibsen; it was Mr. Pinero's wicked fun! Heavens! is nothing sacred to this sapper? He's as bad as Max Beerbohm, who, in his celebrated cartoon of William Archer doing homage to Ibsen's toe, shows us one bottle of champagne on the Norwegian chest of drawers. One bottle of champagne is the giddy symbol of the Ibsen drama. I have a horrid suspicion that Mr. Pinero's dancing doll, which has upset the community, is "gettin' at" Mr. Barrie's "Little Mary." If a sentimental comedy may turn into a practical joke about our digestion, why not make Mr. Rippingill's doll a practical joke at his own expense, and equally unexpected?

You must take your satirical humorist in his right atmosphere, and not rush upon him with a pair of bellows, blowing outraged propriety. When Mr. Gilbert wrote "Engaged," in which everybody's motives are of the most flagrant, many earnest persons were scandalised. They said it was "bad, bad, bad"; that the humble Scottish family who lived by derailing trains, so as to make the passengers alight and order refreshments at the only cottage for miles, were monsters, who could not be represented on the stage without disgracing human nature. If I remember rightly, these Rippings of criticism also said that had Mr. Gilbert lived in the time of the Puritans, his play would have been hanged or burnt by the common hangman. That official, I see, is invoked by a writer, unaccustomed to the theatre, who thinks that Mr. Pinero is deliberately "gettin' at" the foundations of society. Fancy that, Hedda! George Tesman won a scholarship for his studies of civilisation, and Mr. Rippingill, no doubt, was an ornament of the public service; but neither of them was a shining success when out of his element. They have a pleasant companion now in the gentleman who undertakes to legislate for the theatre on the principle that every character in a play shall satisfy his standard of rectitude. "Next, please!"

Some pages of Professor Vambéry's memoirs call up a remarkable passage in Forster's Life of Dickens. In the fragment of autobiography which Dickens gave to Forster there is the intensely bitter narrative of his sufferings in the blacking warehouse, when he was ten years old, and earned six or seven shillings a week at a most distasteful occupation. "From that hour until this at which I write," he says twenty-five years after, "no word of that part of my childhood which I have now gladly brought to a close has passed my lips to any human being. . . . I have never, until I now impart it to this paper, in any burst of confidence with anyone, my own wife not excepted, raised the curtain I then dropped, thank God!" Professor Vambéry tells a story of sufferings far worse; of almost chronic starvation for a lad to whom six or seven shillings a week would have been riches; of the neglect and persecution which fell to the lot of a Jewish scholar in an atmosphere of fanaticism. "Hunger, cold, mockery, and insult, I experienced them all in turn; but the greatest misery was not capable of darkening the serene sky of youthful mirth for more than a few minutes." Dickens sat in the blacking warehouse, tying up the pots and pasting the labels, with a gnawing sense of humiliation. To Vambéry the blacking was a stimulus, for as he polished the boots of the professors in the monastery by the morning fire in the stove, he used the light to prepare his lessons. "And when I was able to still my hunger with a piece of bread or some potatoes, I was the liveliest amongst my comrades, and was even able at times to move my surly professor to a smile."

Surely that is a manlier note than the other. "I do not write resentfully or angrily," says Dickens; "for I know how all these things have worked together to make me what I am." But anger and resentment blaze in every line. He brooded over the wrong for twenty-five years, although he knew that it had helped to make that self-reliance which was so great a characteristic of his genius. On six or seven shillings a week a lad can at least keep body and soul together; but young Vambéry, when he had a lodgings at a cookshop, had to sit with his book, and watch the customers dining for threepence, a luxury denied to him. He does not reproach his father, whose head was buried in the Talmud when the family were starving; nor does he reproach his mother, who called in a quack to cure his lame leg by crushing it. Dickens was apparently unable to rid himself of the idea that his parents had done him a mortal injury by not sending him to school for the time he spent in the blacking warehouse, although it is very problematical whether the schooling would have been as beneficial as the experience he utilised for "David Copperfield."

## THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R.N.

A week and more of continuous fighting, a field of action extending over many square miles, tens of thousands killed and wounded—these are the more prominent features of the great battle of the Sha-ho, a battle in almost every respect unprecedented in modern warfare. And its result? As to this it is even yet too early to attempt an estimate which shall be at once comprehensive and conclusive. While there can be but little doubt that the Russian advance has been wholly disastrous, and that it has been followed by a successful counter-attack; while the crushing nature of the blow inflicted must be immeasurably greater than that at Liao-yang, we have yet to learn if its effect is decisive, or whether, as a Japanese writer describes, it is another "incident in the war."

Although the real significance of the Japanese successes cannot be fully appreciated, there is much in the dispatches from the Commanders-in-Chief on both sides by which to measure the defeat of the Russians. It is evident that from Sunday, the 9th, when the fighting began, up to Wednesday some uncertainty prevailed as to the issue. The large area covered by the operations, the division of the armies, and in all probability topographical difficulties, prevented either General from having a full knowledge of what was happening. Certainly this must have been the case with Kuropatkin, although Oyama appears to have been kept more accurately informed by his admirable Intelligence Department. But it was on Thursday that the Russian Commander-in-Chief ordered his forces in the centre to withdraw, and before nightfall his right wing was also falling back to the positions which had previously been prepared for them. As to what had happened on the left wing there was still some uncertainty; it was this force that the Russian Commander-in-Chief relied upon to turn Kuroki out of his entrenchments in the mountainous country in the east. That the attempt failed is certain, and later news seemed to imply that Kuroki himself had delivered a counter-attack, while on Friday and Saturday he was following up the force which had been opposed to him. It was entirely characteristic of the Japanese strategists that they should have replied to the Russian attempt to outflank them on their right by an outflanking movement on the left; and here General Oku, as is apparent from all reports, made a success which had a most important influence upon the operations. The Russians, in spite of desperate and repeated efforts on their part, were forced back upon the railway, and their communications with their base at Mukden were seriously hampered. The withdrawal of the Russian right wing, had it not been followed by a general retreat beyond the Sha-ho, must have resulted in the cutting off of a large portion of the force in the centre and on the left. Indeed, only the prompt rearrangement by Kuropatkin of his formation seems to have saved the bulk of his army from a collapse which must have ended in a catastrophe. As it is, at the time of writing we have yet to see if the Japanese are able to follow up their victory, and convert what Oyama justly calls "a radical failure" on the part of their adversaries into a decisive victory for themselves.

It is still possible, of course, that the Russian General may extricate his troops, and once more by an "advance to the north" rob the Japanese of the best fruits of their efforts. Although, owing to the imperfect nature of our maps, it is impossible to be certain on the point, it seems probable that, so far as can be judged, the topographical conditions are such as to offer great advantages to an army fighting rearguard actions. If this should be the case, it may yet be days before the Japanese flags are flying over Mukden.

A point of interest which is brought out by some of the telegrams from the front concerns the date on which Kuropatkin began the movement which has had such a disastrous outcome. It appears that, whether dictated by sound military calculations or by political exigencies, the advance from Mukden was actually simultaneous with the date of the extraordinary official order referred to in this column last week. It would therefore seem to have been possible that Kuropatkin really miscalculated both the strength and the temper of his adversaries when he drew up his strategical plan. It is a curious circumstance that the Russians have all along appeared to be quite incapable of forming a just estimate of their foe, and there is a very bitter irony in the events which have caused the man who started out at the beginning of the month to "compel the Japanese to do his will" to be now exerting all his energies to extricate his army from the dangerous and critical position into which he has been forced by his indefatigable adversary. No one can believe that Kuropatkin was actually responsible for the language of the order issued on Oct. 2, but it is quite clear from his messages to the Tsar that, whatever he may have thought when he started on the expedition which has ended so deplorably, he no longer has any confidence in his ability to relieve Port Arthur, where the situation grows graver every day, and where the siege must be approaching the long-expected conclusion.

This is admittedly one of the crucial movements of the campaign. And although at Port Arthur, when they realise the proportions of the defeat of their friends, they must know that any further hope of rescue is useless, yet this by no means signifies that further attempts will not be made. There are no solid grounds for assuming that the retreat has become a rout, and all reports to this effect must at least be considered premature. The Russians have fought with their usual tenacity, and the Japanese have displayed their customary valour. But the former, with the enormous numbers they possess in reserve, will still further try the endurance of their indomitable enemy. To a nation capable of pouring troops across the Trans-Siberian Railway as they are now doing, the loss of even 50,000 men is but a check, and he would be anything but prudent who ventured to predict the end of the struggle.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. PINERO'S "WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE,"  
AT WYNDHAM'S.

Some of our playgoing purists have really taken too seriously the antics of Mr. Pinero's "erometer," as a witty critic has christened the dancing doll which our premier dramatist uses so effectively in his new farce, "A Wife Without a Smile." It is idle to deny that the wild jiggling of this toy, which, as being supposed to be connected with the springs of the sofa of an upstair room, acts as indicator of the different degrees of amorousness of persons using the couch, may well prompt thoughts and provoke sniggers of a not very innocent character. On the other hand, the actual details of Mr. Pinero's fantastic story do not encourage such interpretation of the doll's movements as assigns them indequate significance, and the playwright might reasonably urge that his audience has no right to imagine more than it is told, or to take his joke, even if it is rather broad, at more than its face-value. Mr. Pinero has indulged a mood of irresponsibility, and much may be forgiven to the strenuous author of "Iris" and "Letty." Certainly his latest play would hardly hold together, would scarcely obtain as now its tribute of incessant laughter, without those much-canvassed piroettings, smart as are many of its lines, piquant as is its study of the curious form a sense of fun or its absence may take even a small party in a boat-house. The inane practical joker who invents the doll trick; his grave wife, who only laughs when told her marriage is invalid; the stolid dullard who has an unfailing solution for every difficulty; the accommodating widow who has a real, if rather acid, appreciation of the humorous—all these with the aid of the doll prove highly amusing puppets. And apart from Mr. Dion Boucicault—too serious an actor for farce—Mr. Pinero is very happy in his interpreters. Mr. Kemble as the ponderous fool, Miss Lettice Fairfax as the unsmiling heroine, and Miss Marie Illington with her inimitable causticity, could not be improved on; while Mr. Lowne and Miss Dorothy Grimston are quite delightful as the bride and bridegroom who are the first victims of the famous doll. But it is the doll itself which is the most important member of the cast at Wyndham's and the most popular.

"FORGET-ME-NOT" AND "CAVALIERIA,"  
AT THE SAVOY.

Out of date as is much of the phraseology, and, indeed, the political conditions, of Messrs. Herman Merivale and F. C. Grove's drawing-room melodrama, "Forget-Me-Not," this twenty-five-year-old piece can certainly boast a good, stirring story, many powerful scenes, and a very cleverly elaborated climax; while no one who saw Miss Geneviève Ward's notable impersonation of the reckless adventuress, Stéphanie de Mohrivart, and remembers the fierce energy which this Stéphanie put into her long duel with Mr. Vernon's relentless Sir Horace Welby, or Miss Ward's impressive simulation of physical terror in the final act, can have any doubt as to the ample scope which the play lends to the broader effects of emotional acting. Mrs. Brown-Potter's present revival at the Savoy proves that "Forget-Me-Not" has not lost its old appeal, and her own performance, though it cannot match the incisive diction and masterly artistry of a great actress like Miss Ward, and therefore cannot give the play its proper value, has one or two forcible moments. She is supported by Mr. Frederick Kerr, who represents Sir Horace as a bluff, brusque, "John Bull" sort of person with a lazy and deliberate manner. "Forget-Me-Not" is followed by a non-operatic version of "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which Mr. Robertshaw produces a very favourable impression as Turiddo, and Mrs. Potter makes a picturesque Santuzza, but, of course, cannot hope to compete with La Duse.

"THE MASTER OF KINGSGIFT," AT THE AVENUE.  
In "The Master of Kings gift" we have yet another Cavalier melodrama and yet another stage-portrait of Charles II.; but, alas! Mrs. Tom Kelly's new play compares very unfavourably even with such a conventional piece as "His Majesty's Servant," and is but a crude and clumsy succession of disconnected scenes which not even the presence of the "Merry Monarch"—made, curiously enough, in this instance, by Mr. Edward O'Neill a grim and harsh person—can inspire with vivacity. His Majesty, in fact, is only serviceable in uniting the lovers of the play after they have gone through a number of vague adventures. There is not even a villain in Mrs. Kelly's tale. Her Lord de Bellingham, played with a robust air by Mr. Frank Cooper, is obviously not meant for a villain, though it would be difficult to label a man of his constant and baffling changes of front with any positive qualities. He, however, gives the play its only strand of interest in wanting to marry a widow (Miss Lillah McCarthy) who, if she remarries, loses her son's estate to the Crown.

"VILMA," AT THE ALEXANDRA.

Great is the Russian convention on our stage, the convention which gives us dissolute princes and intriguing adventuresses, wicked officers and grim police—an atmosphere, in fact, of luxury and vice and mysterious crime, and, above all, Siberian horror. "Vilma," a play which Mrs. Lewis Waller has produced this week at the Alexandra Theatre, Stoke Newington, adopts the Russian convention, and is really a capital full-blooded melodrama, possessed of a clever and exciting plot, and acted in a style which is appropriately vigorous. Its story might be called the obverse of that of Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Its hero, a drunken young officer who, with two comrades, has compromised and betrayed an innocent girl, receives from the Tsar an exemplary punishment: the Count, for such he is, has to marry the girl, to surrender his estates to her, and to suffer exile to Siberia. There he is visited by his wife, who comes with a pardon in her pocket, but finds him the slave of drink. All ends happily, however; and in the part of Vilma, Mrs. Waller throughout the play finds an admirable outlet for her exceptional emotional powers.

## THE ASTURIAS-CASERTA MARRIAGE.

A REMINISCENCE.

To nine Englishmen out of ten the announcement of the death of the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias and the wife of Prince Carlos of Bourbon, conveys very little. They will spare a sympathetic thought for the young girl cut off from life so early, and for her brother, the young King of Spain, and her mother, so long the patient, self-sacrificing Queen Regent. But for me (writes a correspondent) the unexpected tragedy has more significance, owing to the fact that I was in Spain when the marriage was arranged, and Madrid was nearly wild with excitement. For a few hours it looked as though the Madrileños were going to express their discontent through the medium of general rioting, and then with dramatic suddenness a very strong man came to the rescue of the bewildered Government and women in the Palacio Real, and the trouble burnt itself out. So suddenly did calm succeed to storm that little more than an echo of the truth travelled across the Pyrenees. The agitation arose because Prince Carlos was the son of the old Carlist Count of Caserta, and the people feared that if he married the Princess of Asturias, and the young King Alfonso XIII. remained unmarried, there would be a Carlist family and more civil war. Señor Sagasta, who shared this fear, did all that in him lay to prevent the match, and made the strongest personal appeal to the Queen-Mother, going so far as to recall his own efforts for the Alfonsist party; but Maria Christina said that the *mariages de convenance* had been all too plentiful in Court and out of it, and that she would not oppose a love-match such as this was. She declared that she would not entail upon her daughter such sufferings as she had seen rising from marriages founded on politics. So Señor Sagasta declared that he must remain out of office while the marriage was celebrated, and a Cabinet of straw was created to see the matter through. At the hour when the Madrileños were most threatening, and nobody quite knew what would happen, the Queen Regent sent for General Valeriano Weyler, of Cuban notoriety. He was, I think, Capitan-General of Madrid; and when he made proclamation that if there was any rioting he himself would deal with it, the disaffected crowds made haste to leave the Puerta del Sol, and the balance of national excitement evaporated in the cafés. And now, after three years and a half of marriage, the young life is closed; but there is a baby boy, three years old, who is at once heir-presumptive to the Spanish throne and grandson of the old Carlist Count. So the trouble Sagasta foresaw has come.

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For particulars apply to West-End Office, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., or to 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

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## REPRODUCTIONS IN MONOCHROME OF

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

## OUR PORTRAITS.

King George of Saxony, who died on Oct. 15, only a few hours after he had appointed his son Regent, was in his seventieth year when, in June 1902, he succeeded his brother Albert. To the general public he was better known as soldier than as monarch, his masterly conduct of the retreat after the defeat of the Allied Army by the Prussians at Königgrätz marking him as a skilled tactician and leading to various important commands. In his private life he was simple in his tastes, a talented musician, and something of a literary man; in public, an ardent politician and an excellent speaker. Latterly he had the chagrin of seeing his country give expression of discontent by returning Social Democratic members at the last

Imperial elections to all but one constituency, and thus earn the nickname of the "Red Kingdom."

The new King of Saxony, who has assumed the title of Frederick Augustus III., is in his fortieth year. As his father had before him, he has a decided bias towards the soldier's life, and he is better known and more popular in military circles than elsewhere. He married Princess Luise of

Tuscany in November 1891, and has six children. The union was dissolved in February 1903.

The Infanta Maria de las Mercedes Isabel Teresa Christina Alfonso Jacinta, who died on Oct. 17, after having given premature birth to a Princess on the preceding day, was born in Madrid on Sept. 11, 1880; and between the death of her father, King Alfonso XII., in November 1885, and the birth of her brother, Alfonso XIII., in May 1886, was Queen of Spain. Wedded to Prince Charles of Bourbon in February 1901, she had issue Prince Alfonso, Prince Ferdinand, and the newly born Princess. The Princess of Asturias was, of course, heiress-presumptive to the throne of Spain.

Mr. Charles Henry Hopwood, K.C., Recorder of Liverpool, who died on Oct. 14 in his seventy-sixth year, was best known as the most merciful of Judges, one who believed in awing by kindness, and who was thus lenient in the extreme in giving sentences of imprisonment. He was also a politician, however, and sat for Stockport for eleven years, divided into two periods, the first of nine, the second of two years. He gave his support to every proposed extension of the suffrage, and was strongly against the infliction of flogging in criminal cases and in the Army.

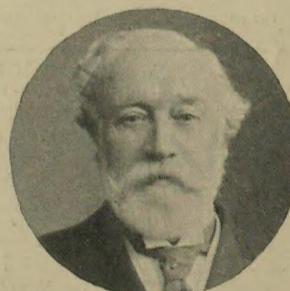
Despite his great age—he was eighty-six—the news of Mr. Charles Morton's death on Oct. 18 came as a shock to the many friends who were looking forward to participation in the farewell matinée offered him on his retirement only a few days ago. Mr. Morton was rightly called "The Father of the Music-Halls," for he it was who, four-and-fifty years ago, built the Canterbury, and thus initiated the present-day theatre of variety. To the present generation he was most familiar as manager of the Palace Theatre.

Mr. James Lewis Thomas, F.S.A., who died recently, in his seventy-ninth year, was formerly Chief Surveyor to the War Office, and designed, among other public buildings, the Royal Herbert Hospital at Woolwich and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. He married Eliza Anne, daughter and co-heir of the Hon. Cecil Hodge, nephew of the Marquis of Exeter, in 1851.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ACCIDENT.

A national calamity was fortunately averted near Edinburgh on the night of Oct. 13, when the Duke of Connaught had a very narrow escape from a serious injury in a motor-car accident. His Royal Highness had been in Scotland in the discharge of his official duties as Inspector-General of the Forces, and on the evening of the day in question he left Edinburgh shortly after six o'clock to proceed to Gosford House, where the Duchess had been staying with the Earl and Countess of Wemyss. The Duke travelled by motor-car, and was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Murray, and General Sir Charles Tucker, commanding the forces in Scotland. The car, an Argyll, was driven by Mr. Henderson, the manager of the Scottish

Automobile Works; and a second car followed with General Tucker's aide-de-camp. The party proceeded down the Portobello Road, and when not far from the Piershill Barracks, the Duke's motor happened to be running close behind a cable tram-car. The tram stopped to set down passengers, whereupon the Duke's chauffeur attempted to pass it by swerving to the right. No sooner had he emerged from behind the car than he discovered that the way was blocked by a jinker, a two-wheeled contrivance like a gun-carriage, used for the transport of heavy timber. The driver of



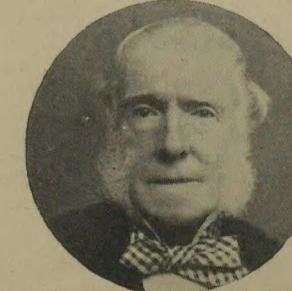
THE LATE MR. J. LEWIS THOMAS, F.S.A., FORMERLY CHIEF SURVEYOR TO THE WAR OFFICE.



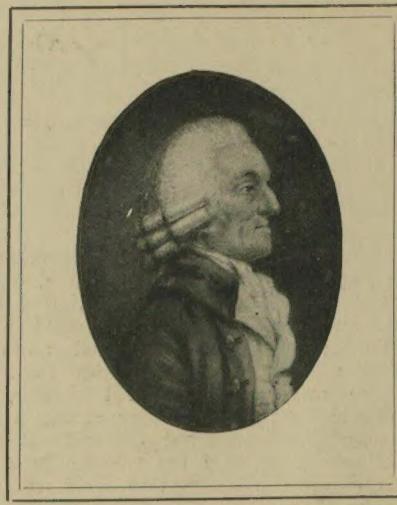
THE LATE PRINCESS OF ASTURIAS, HEIRESS-PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.



THE LATE MR. C. H. HOPWOOD, K.C., FORMERLY RECORDER OF LIVERPOOL.



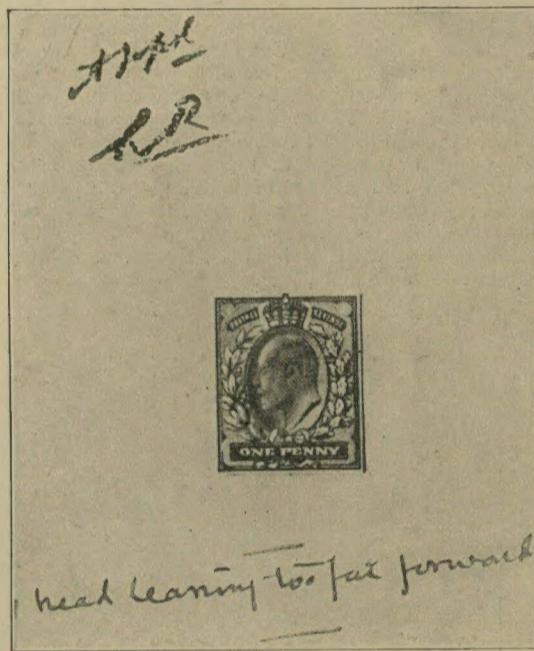
THE LATE MR. CHARLES MORTON, OCTOGENARIAN THEATRICAL MANAGER.



THE STOLEN MINIATURE: THE PLIMER OF BARON DIMSDALE ABSTRACTED FROM THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

*The miniature by Andrew Plimer, Cosway's pupil, represents Dimsdale, the pioneer of inoculation for smallpox, who was ennobled for inoculating Catherine II. of Russia and her son. The miniature was missed on October 5, and had been boldly removed from its case in daylight.*

the jinker, James Irvine, shouted and tried to make way, but before he could turn aside, the motor collided violently with the jinker. The driver's seat and that of the Duke, who sat immediately behind, were carried sheer away. His Royal Highness was flung to the ground bruised and bleeding. The car ran on for about twenty yards, and then came to a standstill. Major Murray and General Tucker, although severely



THE KING'S APPROVAL: PROOF OF THE PENNY STAMP INITIALLED BY KING EDWARD.

*This reproduction is from Mr. Fred. J. Metcalf's useful little book, "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain," which contains the Prince of Wales's interesting lecture, "Notes on Postal Adhesive Issues." The King's mark is: Appd E.R."*

shaken, ran to assist his Royal Highness, whom they found badly cut about the head and left ear. For a few seconds the Duke was stunned, but he recovered his senses quickly, and declared that he would be all right in a few minutes. He was placed in the second car, and was conveyed to the North British Hotel, from which he so recently started in the best of health and spirits. The wrecked car was driven back to Edinburgh by

the latest news. The Lord Provost, who called early, accordingly arranged that bulletins should be posted at the hotel and at the City Chambers. Our Special Artist in Scotland, Mr. W. A. Donnelly, was quickly on the scene, and was able to supply Mr. Begg with the most authentic material for the picture in which we commemorate this untoward event.

## AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Sir Frederick Pollock has sketched in the *Times* a scheme for a Council of the Empire, of which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would be the nucleus. It is thought impracticable to introduce the element of Colonial representation into either House of Parliament; but delegates might join the Privy Council, and they might even be empowered to attend meetings of the Cabinet when an Imperial consultation was deemed necessary.

The only objection so far offered to this plan is that it involves a multiplication of authorities, which might weaken the responsibility of the Imperial Government. But if this objection has any weight, it would apply to any conceivable arrangement for taking Colonial opinion on great questions of Imperial policy. Sir Frederick Pollock's proposal, or any other, would entail a recasting of the Constitution, and there are conservative minds to



THE LATE KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.

which that idea is simply staggering. The Constitution, however, is an affair of growth, and it is little more than a century since the bare idea of Cabinet responsibility was treated as revolutionary in the extreme.

## DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE.

There appears to be no reason why any Ambassador at St. Petersburg should express his views of the war, or of the condition of Russia. But Mr. McCormick has thought it expedient to ventilate his opinions, which are strange enough. All the world knows that the war is utterly unpopular with all classes of Russian society. The most explicit evidence on this point has been furnished by French observers in Russia, who are just as sympathetic to the Russian Government as Mr. McCormick. Everybody knows that the anxiety in St. Petersburg as to the fortunes of the war is most acute. But it pleases the American Ambassador to deny the most obvious facts, to assert that Russia is perfectly calm, that there is no complaining, that the reservists are going cheerfully to the front, that the confidence of the people in the Government is complete, and that if there are "some elements of agitation and opposition," so there are in other countries. It may be hoped that the State Department at Washington does not rely on Mr. McCormick for its information about Russia.

## A SUBTERRANEAN PLEASURE GROUND.

One of the strangest holiday resorts, and one of the most interesting, is that recently made accessible to the public at Padirac, in the department of Lot, France. There a wonderful series of caverns, containing magnificent stalactites and a subterranean lake and river, has yielded its secrets to the adventurous explorer, and the dangers of the visit have now been ingeniously reduced, so that the average sightseer may traverse these "antres vast" with ease and safety. For ages the caves remained absolutely unexplored, but by the enterprise of M. Martel, a barrister, they have been thoroughly examined and described, and by means of iron stairways and galleries have been rendered accessible. The vast crater-like opening figured in our illustration is 300 feet in circumference, and when M. Martel made his first visit to the depths he had to descend on a board attached to two ropes after the manner of a swing. He went down 300 feet, and, with several companions, began an extraordinary series of discoveries. The chief of these is an underground river, which he navigated in a collapsible boat.

## SEÑOR MAURA REVOLUTION.

Señor Maura is a bold man. He has undertaken to suppress bull-fighting in Spain, not directly, but by a strategic manoeuvre. Bull-fights are to be interdicted on Sundays, and as Sunday is the popular holiday, this veto, if it can be carried out, will be decisive. But the bull-fight represents a great tradition, a national passion, and the vested interests of a very large class. The prospect that Señor Maura will succeed in conquering this coalition is scarcely bright. As a sport, bull-fighting is quite out of harmony with humanitarian ideas. One need not be a lover of bulls to condemn it, but to every lover of horses it is an abomination. There is an absurd suggestion that in England we are not entitled to speak against it, seeing that we countenance rabbit-coursing. There is a difference, however, and coursing is not the absorbing passion of a whole people.

Mr. Henderson, who, as soon as he had accomplished his task, collapsed from nervous shock, and is still seriously ill. At the hotel the reappearance of the Duke, so deplorably wounded, caused a profound sensation. Professor Cheyne was sent for, and found it necessary to stitch the wounds. He held out every encouragement, however, and his Royal Highness has fortunately gone on steadily from day to day making the most satisfactory progress towards recovery. When the news spread throughout Edinburgh there was great excitement, and crowds collected about the hotel, eager for

A SKETCH FROM MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL AND THE ONLY ARTIST BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.



WARLIKE PYROTECHNICS: NIGHT FIGHTING IN THE SUICHI VALLEY, PORT ARTHUR.

MR. VILLIERS WRITES: "The constellation between the two beams from the search-lights is a Russian star-shell, fired to illuminate the area of fighting, which it renders almost as light as day. To the left is another of these star-shells, falling and dying out. The distant flash of Russian guns appears to the right of the right-hand search-light. Note the inky effect of a bursting shell against the great electric beam. The Japanese infantry appear like ants swarming to attack the fort in the Suichi Valley, visible just beside the dark bursting shell. On the left foreground Japanese sharpshooters are posted in a trench. During such attacks the men carry neither haversacks nor blankets."

The drawing is by Mr. Begg, from Mr. Villiers' elaborately detailed sketch.

CLEARING THE WAY TO LIAO-YANG: THE FIGHTING AROUND AN-SHAN-TIEN.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.



The Japanese storming the Russian position in front of An-shan-tien — from a sketch & information furnished by a Japanese officer.

THE JAPANESE STORMING THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN FRONT OF AN-SHAN-TIEN.

An-shan lay within General Oku's sphere of operations. He moved up the railway from Hai-cheng and secured An-shan on Sunday, August 28. Thence he pushed rapidly northward on Liao-yang.

COUNTESS BONMARTINI.



## A SENSATIONAL ITALIAN TRIAL:

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER,

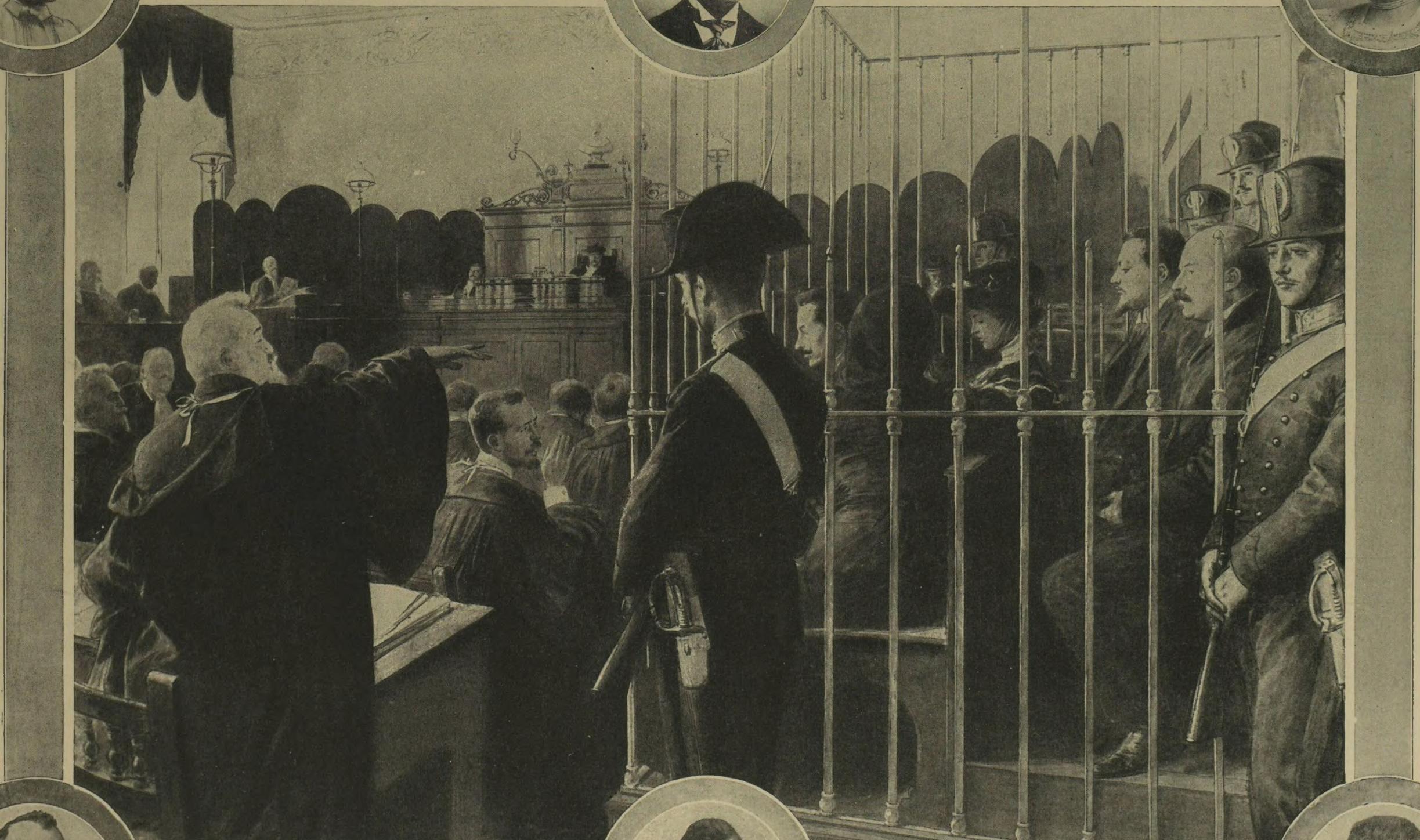
TULLIO MURRI.



ROSA BONETTI.

## THE BONMARTINI CASE IN COURT.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT TURIN.



THE ACCUSED IN THE CAGE-LIKE DOCK

The progress of the Bonmartini case is being eagerly followed by the whole of Dr. Secchi, Rosina Bonetti, and Dr. Pio Naldi, are charged with conspiracy his empty house at Bologna on September 2, 1902. It is asserted that seventeen experts are engaged, and four hundred witnesses will be called.

CARLO SECCHI.

PIO NALDI.

PECULIAR TO ITALIAN COURTS OF JUSTICE.

*Italy. Linda Murri, the Countess Bonmartini; her brother, Tullio Murri; to murder Count Francesco Bonmartini, who was found stabbed to death in the deadly poison curare was given to him. Twenty-one counsel and The photographs of the accused are contemporary with the crime.*

COUNT BONMARTINI (the Victim).

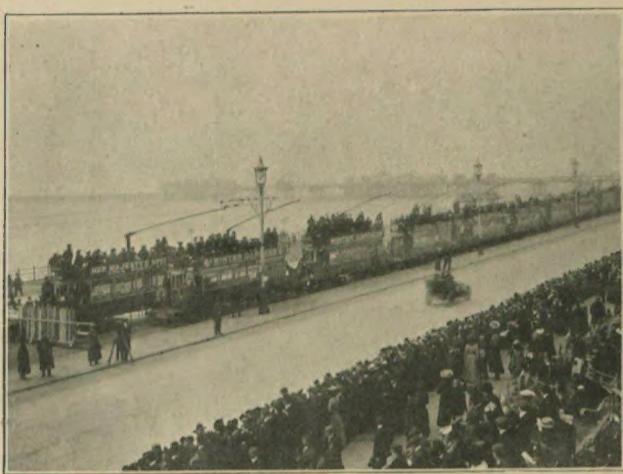


Photo. "Topical" Press.

## TRAMCARS AS GRAND-STANDS: A CURIOSITY OF THE BLACKPOOL MOTOR-RACES.

Two days' motor speed-trials were held on October 14 and 15. The Blackpool Corporation, which is always alive to the necessity of affording facilities for sightseers, used its trams as grand-stands on the sea-front.

Photo. "Topical" Press.  
£7000 UNINSURED DAMAGE: THE SERIOUS FIRE AT ANCOATS.

At Ancoats, Manchester, Messrs. Watson's saw-mills were burnt down on October 14. It was three hours before the fire was got under.

Photo. Rol, Tresca.  
THE 460-MILE HORSE-RACE: A COMPETITOR IN THE BORDEAUX-PARIS TROTTING CONTEST.

The race began on October 10 and finished on the 14th, when the horses, pitifully exhausted, struggled into Paris. The winner, Anatole, covered the distance in 40 hours and 40 minutes.

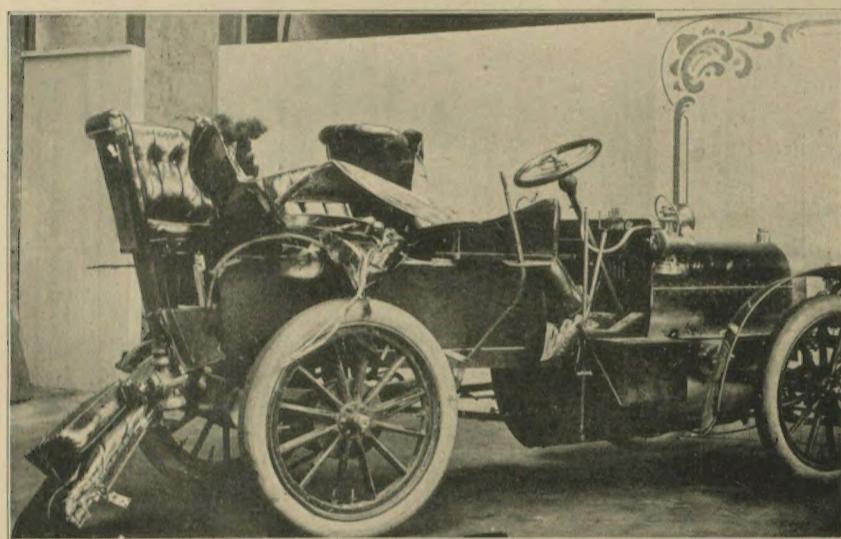


Photo. Mathieson.

## WRECK OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S 16-H.P. CAR.

The car in which the Duke of Connaught was driving at the time of his accident was an Argyll, built by the Scottish Automobile Company, Limited. Everything on the right side behind the driver's seat was carried away. The engines remained intact.

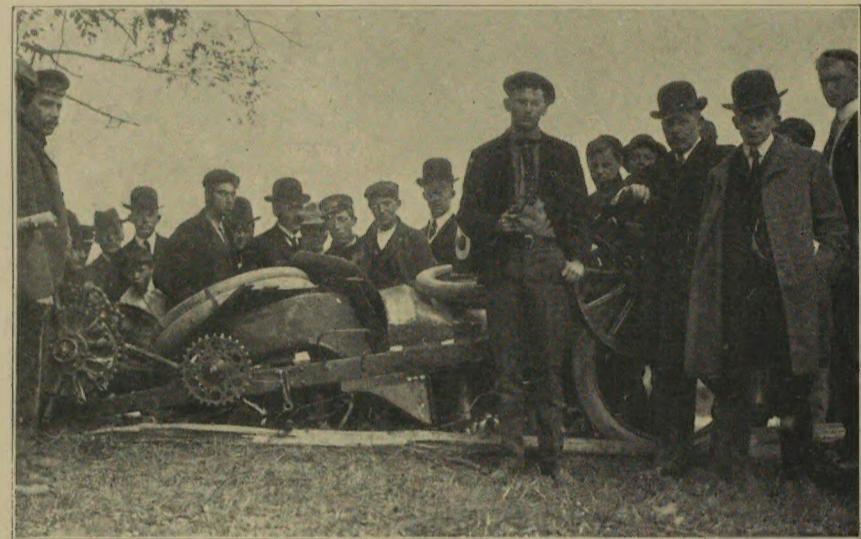


Photo. "Topical" Press.

## THE VANDERBILT CUP RACE: THE WRECK OF AHRENT'S CAR.

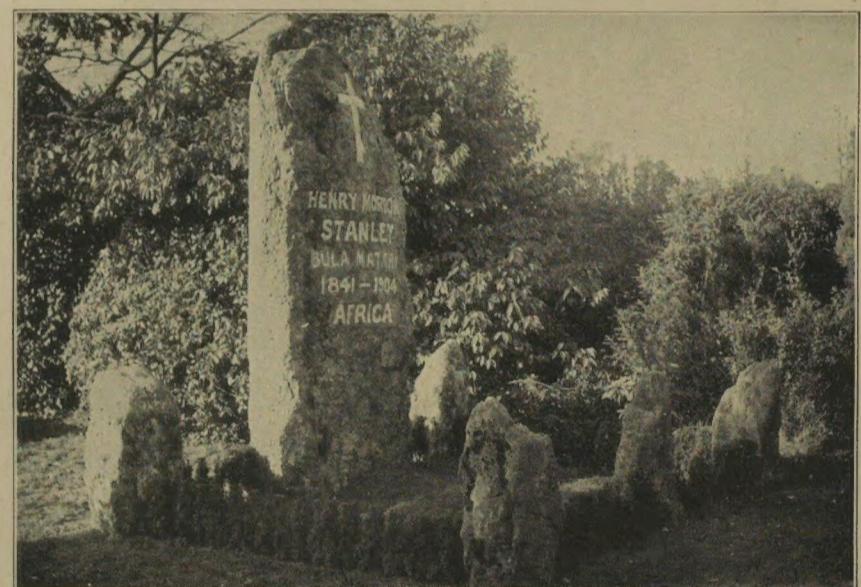
Although the competitors would number no car 13, the Vanderbilt Cup race was singularly unfortunate. Every car was injured, anti-motorists having strewn the track with broken bottles. Mr. Ahrent's car was smashed, and his mechanician was killed.



## TO COMMEMORATE THE SAXON CHRONICLER: UNVEILING THE BEDE MEMORIAL.

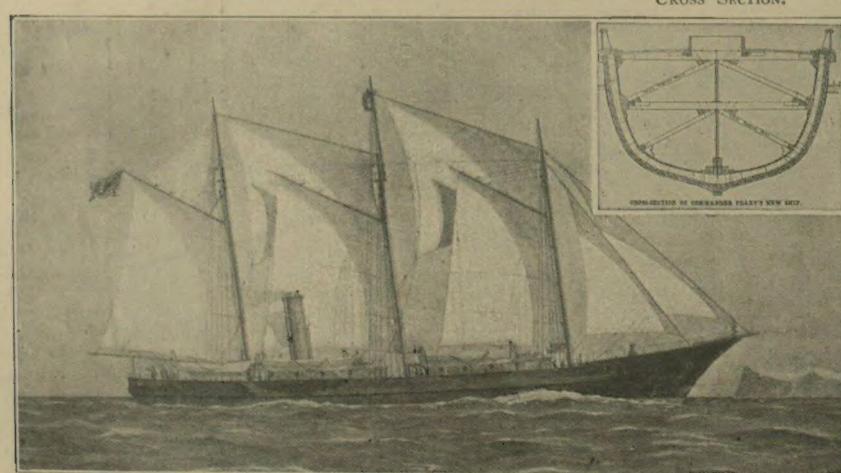
An exquisite symbolical cross to commemorate the Venerable Bede was unveiled in Sunderland on October 11. Much of the ornamentation is taken from manuscripts of Bede's period. The panels represent ideal scenes from Bede's life.

CROSS SECTION.



## TO COMMEMORATE A GREAT EXPLORER: THE STANLEY MEMORIAL.

Lady Stanley desired that her husband's grave at Pirbright should be marked by some great monolith formed by the ages, and accordingly she commissioned the Art Memorial Company to search Dartmoor for such a stone. That finally chosen was discovered at Frenchbeer Farm.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

## THE NEXT DASH FOR THE NORTH POLE: COMMANDER PEARY'S SHIP.

Commander Peary intends to start from the shores of Grant Land. The ship is specially built for strength with heavy diagonal pine braces, and she is intended to force her way through the ice with 1,400-h.p. engines.

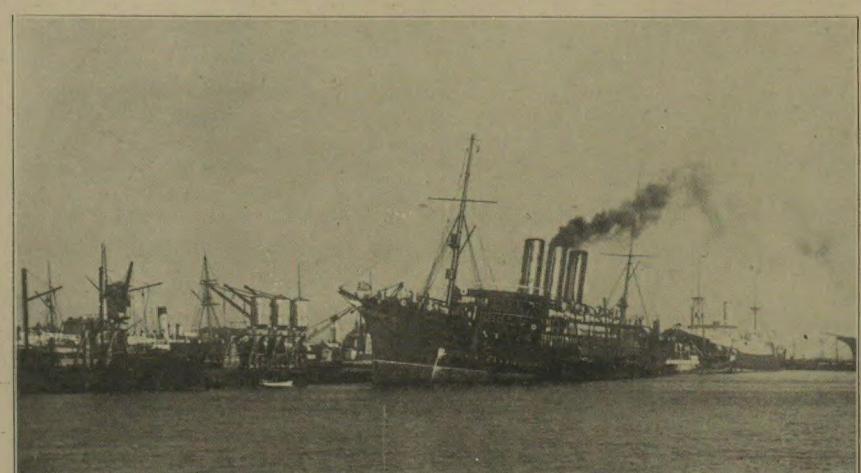


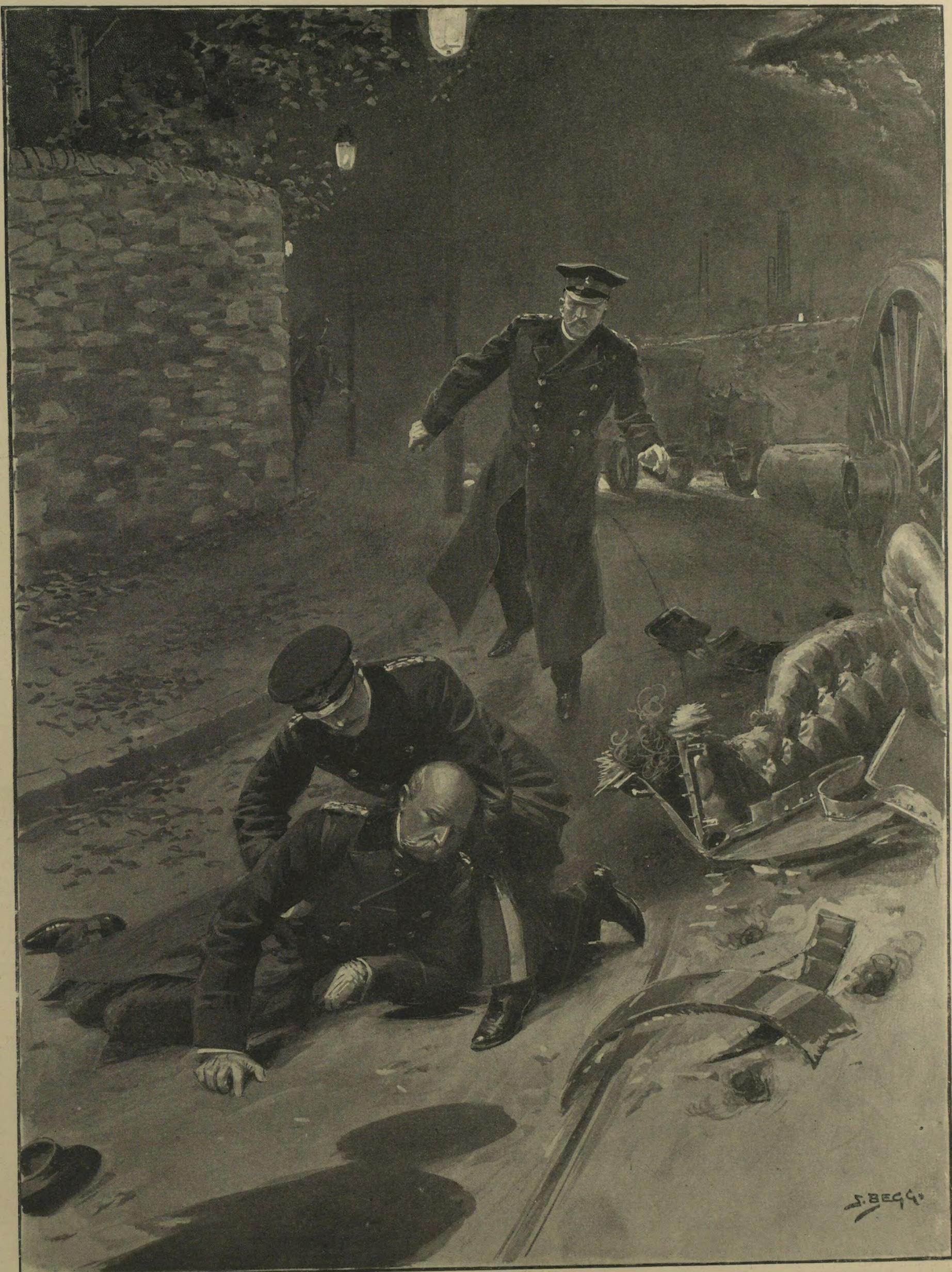
Photo. W. Robbins.

## SENT TO SEA BY THE JAPANESE CONSUL: THE "SMOLENSK" AT HAVRE.

When the "Smolensk" on her homeward voyage touched at Havre, her presence there was gravely objected to by the Japanese Consul. He brought such successful pressure to bear on the authorities that the cruiser was sent to sea in twenty-four hours.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S NARROW ESCAPE: THE MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR EDINBURGH.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCHES BY W. A. DONNELLY, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EDINBURGH.



THE SMASH ON THE PORTOBELLO ROAD: THE DUKE ASSISTED BY MAJOR MURRAY AND GENERAL TUCKER IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

About 6.45 p.m. on October 13, as the Duke of Connaught was proceeding by motor-car from Edinburgh to Gosford House to visit the Earl of Wemyss, his Royal Highness had a very narrow escape from death. The motor was running behind a cable-car on the Portobello Road, and when the tram stopped to set down passengers, the Duke's chauffeur endeavoured to pass it on the right. Just as the motor emerged from behind the car it came in contact with a vehicle known as a "junker," an appliance like a gun-carriage, used for carrying heavy timber. The chauffeur's seat and the seat immediately behind, in which the Duke sat, were ripped bodily off the car, and his Royal Highness was thrown into the road stunned and bleeding. With the Duke were Major Murray, his aide-de-camp, and General Tucker. A full account of the accident appears on another page.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

PALMISTRY.

Of late days there have been weeping and wailing in the camp of the palmists, the crystal-gazers, and other varieties of modern soothsayers. A recent trial in London must have opened the eyes of the world to the real nature of the practices in which the race of sibyls and professors of the occult are accustomed to indulge by way of extracting what our American friends call "the ready dollar" from the public purse. Personally, I rejoice in the exposure, because the whole of the sorry evidence given at the trial reveals the true nature of so-called occultism, and places palmistry on its true level as a system of absolute quackery. One astonishing feature is that represented by the credulity which causes otherwise sensible people to expect an ordinary mortal, similar in constitution to themselves, to be able to forecast the future, and also to display a singular knowledge of the past, of people who are perfect strangers to the palmist.

I take no account of certain impressionable minds which are ready to believe anything. These are the people who, after an interview with a soothsayer, will tell you marvellous stories of his or her powers. The recital is made up of impressions of what the subject thought the palmist said, not of what he really declared. Hence it is this particular class of subject who is responsible for a good deal of the false fame which attaches itself to the palmist's declarations. As for the crystal-gazing and the like, when we find the operator making false shots by the score, telling people who are married that they will meet their "fate" in the shape of the right man or woman in a few weeks, and otherwise talking arrant nonsense, we may well be disposed to regard the recent trial as an event likely to exert a very beneficent effect on public opinion.

I have had personal experiences of palmists, led to such investigations by way of ascertaining if their results were in accordance with the stories of their success. I avow that in no one instance was I satisfied at all. There were chance shots which went near the mark; all the rest was mere vapouring. One lady professor said I was "most unsympathetic." She was utterly out of her reckoning on all points. I maintained a silence, listening to her account of my past, present, and future, informing her that I had not come to say anything, but to listen to her revelations. When a "patient" begins to talk and to answer questions skilfully put, he really tells the palmist what he wants to know. He reveals his own character, and chance does the rest.

Some of the pretensions of palmists are notorious in respect of their audacity. One statement was to the effect that the hand and its lines are directly modified by the action of the brain. We might as legitimately hold that the big toe is so acted upon, or that the ear might afford a guide to the future of the subject. One might be more lenient to the idea that the face might prove "a dial of the mind," because it is the vehicle whereby the expressions of the emotions are largely displayed. We may be prepared to admit that the exercise of the facial muscles in particular directions might induce a special contour of the face, and thereby stamp it with the impress of prevailing mental phases. But the case of the hand is altogether without support. The lines on the hand indicate the furrows or folds which result from muscular action, and that is all, just as we see "bracelets" at the wrist when we flex our hand on the forearm.

To assume that in some mysterious fashion or other the indications, not of character merely, but of a person's past and future, are to be determined by a survey of certain lines on the palm, is to assert a doctrine which is monstrous in respect of its absurdity. Such a statement is easily made, but when one calls for proof he does not find it in the results of the palmist's practice, and certainly no explanation is forthcoming from the side of physiology. Your gypsy woman who for half-a-crown will predict your future is quite on a par with the lady who, in a dimly lit Oriental apartment in London, charges her guinea. The whole soothsaying business is a matter of tricks, such as can impress the credulous alone. I never heard the case against palmistry and fortune-telling at large better summed up than in the expression of an American critic. He declared that if there was any truth or reality in the art, the palmist could make his fortune on the Turf by backing winners, that his operations on the Stock Exchange would soon render him independent, and that if a life insurance company could trust to his revelations regarding the duration of life of insurers, he would be retained by it at the salary of a Prime Minister.

That which also surprises me is the faith which cultured people occasionally are found to place in crystal-gazing. I have read of cases in which it was averred that a lady looking into a crystal described to bystanders scenes she had never witnessed, but with which scenes they were themselves familiar. Now, one would wish here for much more exact evidence than mere hearsay. In a scientific investigation we should have all the evidence duly noted, and every possibility of fraud or error avoided. There would require to be an exact inquiry into all the circumstances under which the alleged reproductions in the crystal, construed by the brain of a person unfamiliar with the scenes, were carried out. I do not know if in a single instance this plan was pursued. Why should we not apply the care we exercise in ordinary matters of life to the pretensions of the crystal-gazer? Besides, even on scientific grounds, we might find in certain brain-vagaries materials for accounting for the phenomena on the lines of unconscious memory and reproduction of impressions. As for the palmists, let us devoutly hope we have heard the last of them. On this point I have my doubts.

ANDREW WILSON.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

SORRENTO.—Thanks for your problem and its exhaustive analysis, of which we shall make full use in the course of our examination.

MRS. MARLOW.—In company with many of our best solvers you have stumbled over the clever trap in Problem No. 3150.

H E KIDSON (Liverpool).—We have little doubt your problem will be as acceptable to our solvers as its predecessors have been.

L DESANGES.—We never consider any composition of yours a trouble.

P DALY.—The mistake is not in the diagram, but in the numbering. The one we commented upon was marked No. 6, and had a Black Queen.

The position you send is altogether different.

G C B.—Because 1. P takes R; and if 2. Kt to R 7th (ch), 2. B takes Kt.

J J MORTON (Hamilton, Ontario).—The published solution is correct.

There is no other way.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3146 received from Rajendralal Dan (Calcutta); of No. 3147 from Kerala Varma, C.S.I. (Trivandrum, Travancore); of No. 3151 from W H H (Shrewsbury), J J Morton (Hamilton, Ontario), and Emile Frau (Lyons); of No. 3152 from A G (Pancsova), Emile Frau, and Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth); of No. 3153 from Albert Wolff (Putney), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), E D Pool (West Ealing), Café Glacier (Marseilles), Fire Plug, George Fisher (Belfast), Emile Frau, W H Bedford (Openshaw), Mrs. Marlow (Tunbridge Wells), J Buerdell (Litherland), Stop, and J F Moon.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3154 received from Doryman, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), James Halford (Hornsey), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), W H Bedford (Openshaw), G C B, Emile Frau (Lyons), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Clement C Danby, F Henderson (Leeds), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Laura Greaves (Shelton), R Worts (Canterbury), F Wilkinson (Leicester), Shadforth, Lieutenant-Colonel P J Damania, George Fisher (Belfast), T Roberts, R S W (Finchley), Charles Burnett, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), A Matthews (Bristol), Stop (Dawlish), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), A Belcher (Wycombe), L Desanges, E G Rodway (Trowbridge), F Oppenheim, Sorrento, James M Alexander (Gourock), E J Winter-Wood, Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Reginald Gordon, H S Brandreth (Venice), T W W (Bootham), Alpha, F W Moore (Brighton), G Bakker (Rotterdam), W d'A Barnard (Uppingham), A Hapkinson (Derby), H J Plumb (Sandhurst), Café Glacier (Marseilles), and C E Perugini.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3153. BY J. PAUL TAYLOR.

WHITE.

BLACK.

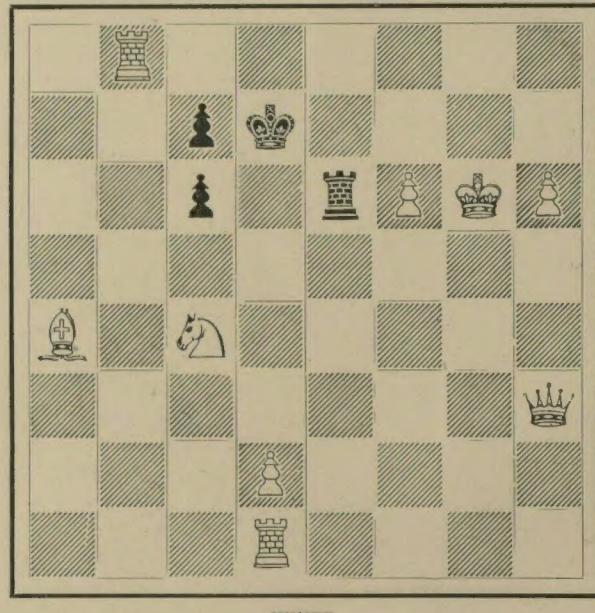
1. K to Q 4th

Any move

2. Mates.

PROBLEM NO. 3156.—BY G. F. H. PACKER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Rice Gambit Tournament, between Messrs.

ROSENBAUM and NAPIER, at the Criterion Restaurant.

(Rice Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. N.)  
 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
 2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
 3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 4th  
 4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th  
 5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd  
 6. B to B 4th P to Q 4th  
 7. P takes P B to Q 3rd  
 8. Castles B takes Kt  
 9. R to K sq Q to K 2nd  
 10. P to B 3rd Kt to R 4th  
 11. P to Q 4th Kt to Q 2nd  
 12. P takes B K takes P  
 13. P to Q Kt 3rd Castles

The significance of this move is that, so far, the game has followed the lines of an exhaustive analysis, and it was thought Black could not Castle without losing. On the contrary, he now shows that it is a question whether the gambit itself can survive.

14. B to R 3rd Kt to B 6th (ch)

By this sacrifice a win is forced, and what may be called a classical game shapes itself to an early conclusion.

15. P takes Kt Q takes R P  
 16. B to K 2nd B sq

It is curious White has no time for any saving strategy. There is a variety of moves at his disposal, but nothing that we can find to stave off defeat.

17. B to Kt 2nd P takes P  
 18. Q takes P Q takes R (ch)

19. B to B sq R to K sq

20. B to B 5th R to K 4th

21. K to R 2nd R to Kt 4th (ch)

22. Kt to Q 2nd Q takes K B

23. Kt to K 4th Q takes R

24. Kt to B 5th B to Kt 5th

White resigns.

## CHESS AT HASTINGS.

Game played in the Championship Tournament, between

Messrs. LEE and MACKENZIE.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. M.)  
 1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
 2. P to K 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
 3. B to Q 3rd P to K 3rd

This might be delayed a little, until B to Kt 5th was first played. The Queen's Bishop is completely shut in all through the game.

4. P to K B 4th P to B 4th  
 5. P to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd  
 6. Kt to B 3rd P to Q R 3rd  
 7. Q Kt to Q 2nd O to B 2nd  
 8. Kt to K 5th P to Q Kt 4th  
 9. Castles B to Q 3rd  
 10. Q Kt to B 3rd

White has the advantage of the opening, both in command of the board and his safety from counter-attack. His Knights combine very nicely at this point.

11. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt  
 12. Kt to K 5th Q to B 2nd  
 13. B to Q 2nd B to Kt 2nd  
 14. P to Q R 4th P to B 5th  
 15. B to B 2nd Castles

Black's last two or three moves have not only lost time, but have carried him into a position of danger. In view of the threatened onslaught by Queen and Rook, we prefer R to K R sq, but there was no catastrophe involved in the move actually made.

16. R to B 3rd Kt to K 5th  
 17. B to K sq K to R 2nd  
 18. R to B 3rd P to B 3rd  
 19. Kt to B 3rd Q R to Q sq

It cannot be said that at this point White has such a superiority as could give him a won game, and a mate in two moves seems an impossibility. Black, however, kindly provides the only way in which it can be done, and a pretty sacrifice of the Queen, followed by mate, ensues from this easily made oversight.

20. Kt to Q 2nd P to K 4th  
 21. B P takes P R P takes P  
 22. B to R 4th Q R to K sq  
 23. R P takes P R P takes P  
 24. Q to R 5th P to Kt 3rd

25. Q takes P (ch) K takes Q  
 26. B to B 6th mate.

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## IN FAME'S BY-PATHS.

IX.—WILLIAM DAVISON, SECRETARY TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.

If the saying that the world knows nothing of its greatest men is applicable to any class, it is especially applicable to those who are concerned with foreign affairs. We speak glibly of the foreign policy of Queen Elizabeth, and of the sage opinions of Lord Burleigh. We discuss the great Queen's treatment of the Dutch, and her curious relations with Mary Queen of Scots. But no sooner do we begin to penetrate underground than we find that much of the policy of the reign was directed by subordinates whose names are hardly known. Of these subordinates, William Davison, Elizabeth's secretary, is probably the most remarkable. What that man did not know was certainly not worth knowing. He alone could explain the motives which regulated much of Elizabeth's conduct. He won the confidence of Burleigh no less than that of the Queen. Essex had a high opinion of him, and the Star Chamber Judges were convinced of his probity. As a diplomatist he showed a skill that Mazarin might have envied; as a member of the "inner ring" during the months preceding the execution of Mary he must always command our closest attention.

Scotsmen were not popular in England in the Tudor times, and it is said that in Henry VII.'s reign no Englishman could hear Scotland mentioned without swearing. And yet, according to his own account, Davison was of Scottish descent, and seems to have found his knowledge of Scotland of some value; for, in 1566, as Secretary to the English Ambassador in Edinburgh, he congratulated Mary of Scotland on the birth of her son James. His next mission was to the Low Countries, whither he was sent in 1576; and in 1577 he settled in Antwerp as an agent of the English Government. Through his efforts the Dutch obtained a loan of £50,000 from England, and on his return he found that his labours were fully appreciated. The crisis in Elizabeth's reign was now approaching, and dangers and difficulties accumulated fast. Mary Queen of Scots was the centre of conspiracies aimed at Elizabeth's life; Philip II. was pressing the Dutch hard; and in 1584 William of Orange was murdered. The growth of the League in France and the accession of the bigoted Henry III. betokened the rupture between Elizabeth and the French Government. It was of the greatest moment that Scotland should be kept apart from France, and in 1583 Davison was sent to dissuade James VI. from allying with the French Court. Though he could not destroy the influence of the French party, no close alliance between Scotland and France was concluded, and Elizabeth was able to concentrate her attention upon the Low Countries then in imminent danger of conquest by Philip II. Elizabeth had now decided to take a definite step, and in 1585 Davison was sent to negotiate an alliance with the States-General. This accomplished, he became Governor of Flushing, and at once got into difficulties with Leicester, who, at the beginning of 1586, accepted the office of Governor of the Low Countries without waiting for the Queen's permission. A three-cornered duel took place between Elizabeth, Leicester, and Davison, from which Davison came out best; and in the autumn of 1586 he became a Privy Councillor, assistant to Walsingham, and Elizabeth's Secretary of State. He was now in close personal attendance upon the Queen, and his future seemed assured. Rarely, however, has there been seen a more striking instance of the variability of fortune, or a more pathetic example of the folly of putting trust in princes.

Fired with the hope of re-establishing Roman Catholicism in England, the opponents of Protestantism persisted in looking to Mary Queen of Scots to head them in an attack on Elizabeth's life, and in a crusade on behalf of the Papacy. If Mary were not executed, the attempts upon Elizabeth's life would continue, and the position of Protestantism would remain in peril. The English Queen's most trusted advisers were convinced of the necessity for Mary's execution, and Davison held that view; but though formally nominated one of the Commission to try the Scottish Queen, he did not sit, nor did he visit Fotheringhay. It was, however, his duty to present the warrant for Mary's execution to Elizabeth for her signature. What followed is well known. Elizabeth signed the warrant, acting, apparently, under the influence of Lord Howard of Effingham, who at Greenwich on Feb. 1, 1587, strongly deprecated further delay. Sir Amias Paulet, the Waider at Fotheringhay, had written repeatedly to Davison in a similar strain. Even after she had signed the warrant Elizabeth would seem to have hoped that Paulet would quietly do away with Mary, so as to avoid the necessity of an execution. Paulet, however, would have nothing to say to such a project, and on Feb. 7 Elizabeth told Davison to write to Paulet to hasten the execution. On Feb. 8, 1587, Mary was beheaded. Her death ruined Davison, who was made Elizabeth's scapegoat. The Queen asserted that Davison and the Privy Council had carried out the execution against her will, and the unfortunate Davison was arrested and imprisoned till 1589. Throughout his trial, before the Star Chamber, Davison behaved like a hero, and, while defending himself, was careful to say nothing that would injure Elizabeth's reputation. On his release, in 1589, from the Tower he gradually relapsed into great poverty. The Queen's hostility closed all avenues to office against him, and though he succeeded to the post of Custos Brevium in the King's Bench and Clerk of the Treasury and Warrants, to which the reversion had been granted him in 1579 for his conduct in the Low Countries, his circumstances remained straitened. He died in 1608. A truly sad ending to a career which had opened in so promising a fashion! Like Hubert de Burgh before him, and Danby in later days, Davison was sacrificed to save the reputation of his royal employer. Till his fall in 1587, his influence in moulding England's policy had been considerable. In an age like the present, which raises statues to Drake, and gladly welcomes poems on "The Revenge," and biographies of Elizabeth and Burleigh, some notice ought to be taken of the astute Davison, who did so much to secure the safety and prosperity of England.

ARTHUR HASSALL.

A MUCH-DISCUSSED PLAY: MR. PINERO'S "COMEDY IN DISGUISE"

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.



MRS. LOVITTE  
(Miss Marie Illington).

SEYMOUR RIPPINGILL  
(Mr. Dion Boucicault).

JOHN PULLINGER  
(Mr. Henry Kemble).

THE QUAINTE ANTICS OF THE DOLL IN MR. PINERO'S NEW PLAY, "A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE," AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.  
(SEE "THE PLAYHOUSES.")

## THE POSSIBLE OPHIR: REMAINS OF THE GREAT ZIMBABWE IN RHODESIA,



A WEIRD ASCENT: A ROCKY PASSAGE IN THE TEMPLE.



SCULPTURED BIRD AND CROCODILE, ONE OF TEN MONOLITHS DISCOVERED IN THE TEMPLE, AND BELIEVED TO BE SACRED TO ASHTAROTH.



THE MAIN STAIRCASE TO THE ACROPOLIS.

THE recent return of Mr. R. W. Hall, F.R.G.S., from the Great Zimbabwe has awakened considerable interest in scientific and general circles. The Great Zimbabwe is located in South Mashonaland, and is somewhat remote from the outposts of civilisation. Here Mr. Hall has during the last two years led an isolated life at his headquarters, Havilah Camp. His explorations in the ruins of this buried city were conducted on behalf of Sir William Milton, the Administrator of Rhodesia.

The discoveries made by Mr. Hall are considered by the highest scientific authorities to be of the utmost value to archaeologists and anthropologists, shedding fresh light on the deep mystery enfolding these ruins, and probably providing a key for the solution of the enigma which these extensive and massive ruins of temples and forts have presented ever since their existence became known to the world. These ruins were known to the early Portuguese in 1510, the



THE TOP OF THE MAIN WALL.

Arab gold, ivory, and slave traders first mentioning them. Since about that period the ruins were completely lost sight of until 1868, when an elephant-hunter named Adam Renders rediscovered them, and later information came to be circulated in England; but the descriptions given were very meagre and scanty, probably owing to the fact that this ancient city had in the course of long centuries become buried in the soil. In 1891 Mr. Bent, a well-known archaeologist, visited Zimbabwe, and published a work on "The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland." Unfortunately he saw the ruins only in their buried condition; but so far as his descriptions extended, the conjectures he then made as to the origin of the ruins were considered as highly probable. Mr. Hall, after his work at Zimbabwe covering two years, has caused a better description to be prepared, and while confirming Mr. Bent's main conclusions in several respects, carries the discussion



"FRAGMENTS OF AN EARLIER WORLD": THE ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT TEMPLE.



THE CENTRE OF ANCIENT NATURE WORSHIP AMONG THE RUINS OF THE GREAT ZIMBABWE.

## THE PROBABLE GOLDEN TREASURE - FIELD WORKED BY KING SOLOMON.



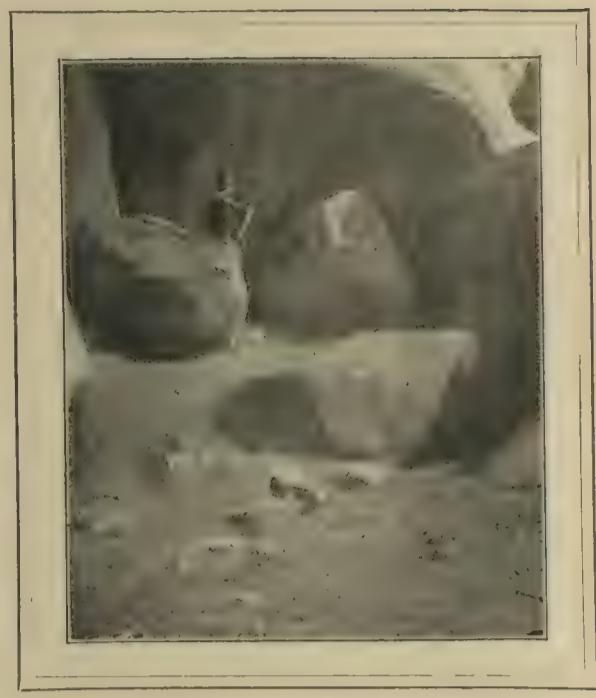
NATURE'S ARCHITECTURE: A ROCK PASSAGE IN THE TEMPLE.

as to the origin of the building considerably further. It is this new information on points of ancient architecture and prehistoric relics that causes the present public interest in Zimbabwe to be so intense. Mr. Hall's detailed descriptions of the ruins, so far as he has disinterred them, and his important discoveries, will be issued by Messrs. Methuen early next year under the title of "The Great Zimbabwe," which will complement the work already published by Messrs. Hall and Neal on "The Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia."

The ruins are composed of three groups of temples and forts—namely, the Elliptical Temple, the Valley of Ruins, and the Acropolis ruins. The area covered is almost two miles in one direction and one mile and a half in another direction; but the recent examination shows that probably they extended much further. The Elliptical Temple is a massive structure of very excellent masonry, fashioned of small granite blocks. The oldest portion has walls 15 feet wide at the base and 8 feet wide on the summit, the walls, notwithstanding serious dilapidations, being still from 26 feet to 31 feet in height. The slope of the faces, or batter back, lends the building a

decidedly Eastern appearance. The entrances are narrow and are defended by buttresses. The Temple contains a great extent of passages, all being narrow and tortuous. The interior of the building is divided off into enclosures or courts. At the east end of the interior stands a massive conical tower some 31 feet in height, and this is perfectly solid throughout. This structure affords evidence of the nature and fertility worship of the ancient builders, which is again testified to by the scores of emblems representing the "Origin of Life." Many of these emblems are of an obnoxious form. They are exactly similar to those found in the temples of ancient Semitic peoples, especially the Phoenicians.

The larger portion of the interior of the Temple has been cleared of soil and stones fallen from walls, and it is now possible for visitors to walk about upon the old floors. On these lower floors are also found gold ornaments of excellent design and make, also gold plates, gold tacks of microscopic size, gold crucibles still containing gold, gold



THE ENTRANCE TO THE BALCONY CAVE IN THE ACROPOLIS.



A GIANT STAIRWAY: THE ANCIENT ASCENT TO THE ACROPOLIS HILL.

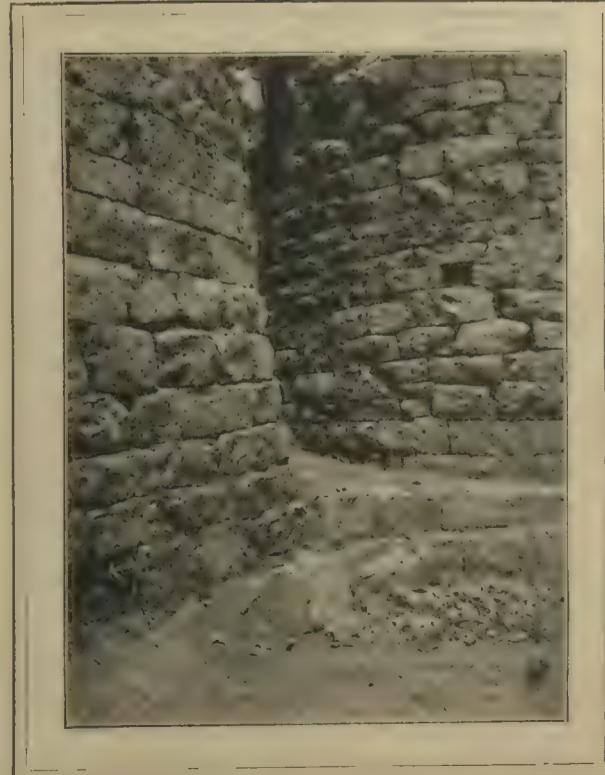
carved soapstone monoliths. This portion of the wall, so decorated towards the east, is believed to be connected with the geometrical orientation of the Temple in order to fix seasons and periods of the year. The system of the orientation of ancient temples was commonly adopted in Asia, Arabia, Babylon, Phoenicia, and Egypt. It is by the orientation of the Temple that the approximate dates of their construction can be ascertained. This is obtained by astronomical calculation, the earth in the course of centuries changing its relative position to the sun. The age of the building of the Zimbabwe Temple is believed to be 1200 B.C. It will be remembered that a similar solar computation was recently applied to Stonehenge in order to ascertain approximately the age of the building of the vast circle of monoliths.

Zimbabwe is believed to represent the monuments of a colony of the ancient empire of Saba (Sheba), which was a powerful state in Solomon's time, and long before. It was, in its day, the gold purveyor for the known world, and possessed nearly the whole of the East Coast of Africa. This occupation was maintained until B.C. 35.



THE ELLIPTICAL TEMPLE: THE SOUTH ENTRANCE.

wire, and gold beads. In fact, gold can be picked up as easily as nails in a carpenter's workshop. Other articles of prehistoric character were also found by Mr. Hall, and these included soapstone bowls carved with animals and geometric patterns, and a large bird carved in soapstone at the summit of a beam, five feet long. Ten of these birds have been discovered at Zimbabwe. These figures are believed to evidence the worship of Almaquah (Ashtaroth of the Scriptures), the Venus of the Romans and Aphrodite of the Greeks, one of the principal deities of the nature and fertility worship common to all Semitic nations. The exterior face of the Temple which fronts the east bears a mural decoration of chevron pattern, one of the oldest of ancient forms of decoration expressive of the idea of fertility. It is found on the cartouches of the earliest ascertained dynasties of Egypt, some 6000 B.C., and on Phoenician coins, where it is used to represent water. This pattern extends from south-east to north-east, and faces the rising of the sun at the winter and summer solstices. On the wall above the pattern was a line of tall monoliths of granite and slate. Mr. Hall discovered that this length of wall once carried small towers and beautifully



THE ELLIPTICAL TEMPLE: THE NORTH-WEST ENTRANCE.

## FICTION AND FACT.

*The Abbess of Vlaye.* By Stanley J. Weyman. (London: Longmans. 6s.)  
*Emmanuel Burden.* By Hilaire Belloc. (London: Methuen. 6s.)  
*Theophano; The Crusade of the Tenth Century.* By Frederic Harrison, M.A. (London: Chapman and Hall. 10s. 6d.)  
*Captain Amyas.* By Dolf Wyllarde. (London: Heinemann. 6s.)  
*The Bandolero.* By Paul Gwynne. (London: Constable. 6s.)  
*The Garden of Allah.* By Robert Hichens. (London: Methuen. 6s.)  
*Genevra.* By Charles Marriott. (London: Methuen. 6s.)  
*The Story of an Irishman.* By Justin McCarthy. (London: Chatto and Windus. 12s.)  
*My Memory of Gladstone.* By Goldwin Smith. (London: Fisher Unwin. 2s. 6d.)

The Abbess of Vlaye never wears the garb of the convent but once, and then for a motive which is far from conventional. She is a true daughter of the period when Henri Quatre was the father of his country; and she is ambitious to find favour in that monarch's eyes, so as to advance the interests of her husband. She marries the Captain of Vlaye by a stratagem not unlike that which gave peace of mind to Mariana in "Measure for Measure"; and though peace is not her reward, she has played so bold a game, so full of breathless adventure, that the reader, while admitting that it is all most unbecoming in an Abbess, will carry her in grateful memory. She has a sister scarcely less audacious, though her audacity is of a more exemplary cast. The sister's lover is the King's Lieutenant, who is charged with the duty of restoring order in a corner of France which has added a peasants' revolt to its ordinary disturbances. The scenes in the peasants' camp are among the strongest in the book; but, indeed, every scene attests the wealth of Mr. Weyman's resources, and his artistic handling of them. In his own field he distances all competitors. Nobody can weave so deftly and strongly as he a romance of the time when the noble art of cutting throats flourished with a freedom and variety denied to our modern world. "Count Hannibal" was so good that we could not help regarding the Massacre of St. Bartholomew as so contrived that Mr. Weyman might write a novel about it. "The Abbess of Vlaye," if possible, is better than "Count Hannibal." All the figures in it are drawn with such skill that we seem to be reading of them in contemporary memoirs, not fiction. As for the story, exciting is too mild a word for it; and it culminates in a scene which would be tremendous on the stage, if the stage could give us two men and a woman equal to the occasion.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc is a very pleasant writer, as all who remember his "Path to Rome" will testify. But in his present venture he has undertaken a task quite beyond him. Few people can write a novel in a vein of sustained irony. Mr. G. S. Street achieved it in "The Bantocks." Mr. Belloc is entirely out of any competition with Mr. Street, to say nothing of Thackeray, with whom some injudicious enthusiast has bracketed him. We are told that on every page of "Mr. Burden" there are at least seven palpable hits. Perhaps this passage is one of them—"To a soup, clear, but if anything insufficiently salted, and during the absorption of which very little was said, succeeded a boiled turbot, whose sauce, a mixture of butter and of flour, was handed noiselessly out of the surrounding darkness by a manservant other than he who poured at intervals of due length, and at the personal choice of each guest, hock or claret." The hit, in this case, is meant, of course, to be a burlesque of Mr. Henry James; but the fun of this sort of thing swiftly evaporates when you have it for many pages. Mr. Belloc's palpable hits end by getting infinitely laboured and tedious; and his Hebrew financier, who is heavily satirised, is as great a bore as he must be in real life. Mr. Belloc's grammar, we fear, is frequently no burlesque, but his own precious treasure. "He heard it appearing and reappearing," as if appearance affected the ear. "Failing eyesight, coupled with a keen regard for dignity, have (*sic*) compelled Mr. Barnett . . ." "In all the multitude of dinners that either have (*sic*) eaten under Mr. Barnett's roof . . ." Mr. Belloc would do well to correct these little imperfections of his own style before he sets out again to travesty his betters.

Alike as philosopher and historian, Mr. Frederic Harrison claims our respectful attention, and it is not surprising, after his Rede lecture on Byzantine History in the Early Middle Ages, to find him turning again to the consideration of the period when Constantinople was a Christian city, and the Byzantine Empire held the Saracen advance in check. Few historical eras possess more interest, and the ground covered is comparatively new to the world at large, having come under the extended survey of historians and scholars in years comparatively recent. A French writer, M. Gustave Schluemperger, who had mastered the period, wrote a book called "Nicephorus Phocas, Byzantine Emperor of the Tenth Century," an illuminating work cast in historical form, and to this work we owe "Theophano." Mr. Harrison has given the rein to his knowledge, and bids the tenth century live again for us in Spain, Rome, the Greek Archipelago, and Syria. It would be an impertinence to criticise his history, scenery or antiquities—the verification of details would involve a long sustained effort, and the author's brilliant record would make such a task supererogatory. But we can and must needs protest against the form in which a really remarkable work is cast. As history it is stimulating, worthy of high praise; as a romantic story we are reminded irresistibly of "The Sign of the Cross," and similar lamentable productions. Mr. Harrison is a profound philosopher and a historian of repute, but these gifts do not enable him, or any man equally endowed, to assume the toga of the novelist, as though it were a garment to be worn at will and with elegance by every distinguished man of letters. There is no novelist of the first rank who could not have made a better romance

of "Theophano"; there are few of the second rank who would have written such a bad one. The book that might have achieved distinction, and even now claims enduring recognition by reason of the genuine scholarship that has gone to its making, must fail to secure a large measure of success, because, while demonstrating that its writer is a master among historians, it reveals him as a tyro among writers of romance. Students of fiction will be indifferent to historical values; students of history will hardly endure the element of romance set before them by a writer who, in that department, has still the prentice-work of his craft to learn.

There can be no doubt about the power of "Captain Amyas," nor of its writer's disregard for the good reputation of the service she has studied so exhaustively. It is only now and then, when she emerges from the murky moral atmosphere through which she drags her characters to the salt air of the sea upon which the main action is laid, that we get a glimmering of what the book, in cleaner hands, might have been. Dolf Wyllarde tells the story of an artistic temperament diverted into libertinism by an early shock; and she has chosen to set it in the life of the modern merchant-service, and to make her "hero" the master of a great liner. She has been very thoroughly coached in the technicalities of the calling, and if it were not for her predilection for dubious situations, her novel would stand as a life-like picture of the more prosperous side of the mercantile marine, though she cannot resist the feminine view that the chief glory of a uniform is its gold lace. As it is, she has chosen to divest her central figure of those characteristics that are honourably prominent in his line of life, and to exhibit him in conditions of brazen misbehaviour that are no less a reflection upon his common-sense than upon his morality. The sober devotion to duty, the fine simplicity, the honesty of the men who go down to the sea in ships, have escaped her, and so the great romance of the liner remains to be written. If D'Arcy Amyas had only become the man his life in the merchant service could have made him, what an epic of the modern shipmaster "Captain Amyas" would have been! Dolf Wyllarde, with an expert's knowledge of the sea-calling to draw upon, and with her own powerful gift as instrument, has deliberately abused an opportunity, and cast a slur upon a great body of Englishmen.

Mr. Paul Gwynne knows Spain intimately and accurately, and his new novel, "The Bandolero," gives us the true atmosphere of Andalusia. Most visitors to Spain fall under the spell of the Southern province, and many try to express the fascination, but it is given to few to succeed. Mr. Gwynne may be included in the fortunate minority; he is so happy with his local colouring, and so full of fine appreciation for the details of farm and country life, that he almost succeeds in making the reader forget that his story would make an old-fashioned melodrama. If the late Mr. G. P. R. James, whom Thackeray burlesqued, had wandered into Andalusia, he might have told a similar tale, with the difference that his details of Spanish life would have lacked the understanding observation shown by Mr. Gwynne. Sentimental, bloodstained brigands and stolen children, simple farmers and dissolute marquises, village girls who seek the dangerous attractions of town after being crossed in love, God-fearing village priests, faithful retainers—we have met them all so often within the covers of fiction that they begin to lose their original robust flavour. If Ruritania or Utopia, or any of the lands that have been discovered since the King of Zenda fell into difficulties, had been chosen as the scene of the adventures set out in "The Bandolero," we must have dismissed the book without a word of praise. But the Spanish atmosphere, so faithfully rendered, invests Mr. Gwynne's story with a charm for which the reader must be grateful. Nothing so fresh, vivid, and reminiscent of Spanish life has been published for a long time. If the author can find more convincing material for his plots, he may yet help to make Spain as popular as Italy among the supporters of circulating libraries.

That the influence of Africa and the Sahara should come mightily upon a novelist, even as strength came to Samson in days of old, is not surprising; where Mr. Robert Hichens is the novelist it was indeed inevitable. In "The Garden of Allah" Mr. Hichens has written a book that, despite the real beauty of its descriptive writing, will be deemed wilfully extravagant by many readers. In the cold grey lights of a sunless country the novel has many defects that are mainly climatic. No words, however lovingly chosen, can sing an African sun into the English sky, and the life that one accepts happily and willingly enough upon the borders of the desert becomes grotesque when considered within London's four-mile radius. The loves of Domini and Androvsky, the man's old sin and heavy penance, may not bring conviction in the Western world to minds that have not grasped the full significance of renunciation as prescribed by the Roman Catholic faith; but it must be admitted that Mr. Hichens has done all he could to give his characters the family history and youthful training that would make them most susceptible to the influences of sun-stricken desert and inexorable Church. Apart from the story, "The Garden of Allah" is worth reading for its beautiful presentation of Algeria, its closely observed pictures of native life; for the qualities of word-painting and expression that recall the East to those of us who know and love it, even though a still small voice whispers sometimes that colour has been laid on with a too lavish hand and that some of the tints are rather the property of the artist than the Orient.

It is always a pity that clever people should know they are clever. It gives them grip, of course; but it makes them cocksure, and that affronts other intelligent people. Mr. Charles Marriott is cocksure, and with very good reason; for he has a fine artistic sense, his English is direct and forceful, and he plays

upon the primitive emotions as a harper plucks his strings. The delineation of Genevra would have daunted a good many people—the yeoman's sister ripened to genius, poet without hysteria, strong by the old blood of a masterful race, and still, in the most vital moment of her life, no better than a fool—we have Mr. Marriott's self-confidence to thank that it did not baffle him, and that he has come triumphantly out of its ordeal. And yet, when all this is said, and when the power of such a book as "Genevra" is acknowledged, the irritation that it has caused remains, in spite of the wish to give whole-hearted approval where so much congratulation is due. Why, since the world is full of dull, worthy people, who like to take the literal meaning of everything they read, was it necessary to close the story with Genevra's elliptical retort to her returned lover? He had been away from her for seven years, during which time her genius had come to maturity; he came back, thrusting the memory of the scene of parting upon her by his mere advances; and she opened her eyes upon him "without a pang." He came back "not too old to love you," as he said, and he went on impatiently to ask her "—is it too late?" To which she answered—"It is too early, since we are both alive." And thus, with a gesture of contempt to the stupid majority, Mr. Marriott ends his book.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's intention in writing "The Story of an Irishman" is, he tells us, to relate rather what he has seen and heard than what he has felt as he worked his way through life. He has met many men and women about whom the world is always glad to read, and several of the political and literary movements he has taken part in are such as are not likely to be forgotten for a long time to come. Of both, of course, he has written already in his "Reminiscences," but sufficient remains untold to make a pleasant and entertaining volume. Born in the neighbourhood of Cork, he keeps a warm place in his heart for the city of his youth; yet in his old age it fell to him to pay it an unwelcome visit. That was after the split in the Irish party at its famous meetings in Committee-Room No 15, when the majority of the Nationalists elected Mr. McCarthy to be their chairman. Of that event we may say here, as we will not return to it, our author furnishes a modest and dispassionate account. His relations with Parnell continued to be on a friendly footing. After the Parliamentary Session opened, they met often to arrange business, and on one occasion, having visited a banking house together, they drove back to the members' entrance of the House of Commons in the same hansom, causing thereby quite a flutter in the lobby. In Ireland, however, feelings were not so easily restrained; the Cork crowds whom Mr. McCarthy had to face were hotly Parnellite, and the "return of the native" was not made in the happiest circumstances. Of events his share in which he relates, the most important are connected with the Nationalist party; but his acquaintance with celebrities is wider than politics. It embraced in Ireland itself in his early days John Francis Maguire, Father Mathew, Dr. Kenealy, Sir John Pope Hennessy, Meagher, Joseph Brenan, Thomas Crosbie, of the *Cork Examiner*, and his schoolmaster, John Goulding, whom he eulogises here, and has already described as Mr. Conrad in his novel "Mononia." His first journalistic post in England was in Liverpool, where at the time James Martineau was a ruling spirit, Newman was delivering his lectures on the dominion of the Turks in Europe, and Hawthorne, then United States Consul, might have been passed any day in the streets. Later on, in London, he was to meet, at least, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Carlyle, and to be on more intimate terms with Browning, John Bright, John Stuart Mill. He was succeeded in the editorship of the *Morning Star* by Mr. John Morley, when he visited the United States, where among his friends and acquaintances were men so diverse as Bryant, Sumner, and Horace Greeley. The story of an Irishman with recollections and associations such as these could not fail to be full of interest.

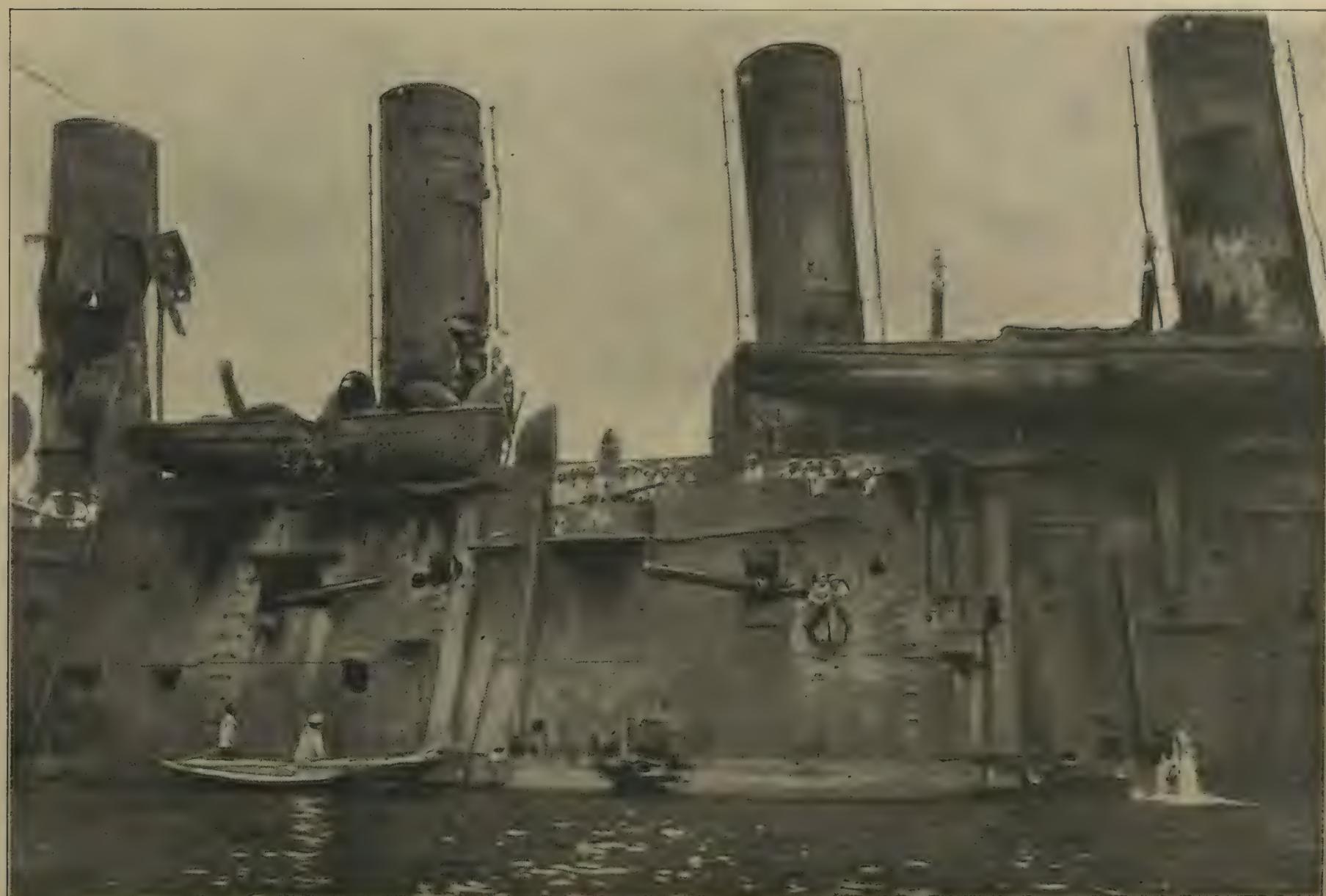
Professor Goldwin Smith's little book should be read as an appendix to Mr. Morley's big one, the perusal of which evidently prompted its appearance. It is singular that Mr. Gladstone's career has as yet been the subject of little serious criticism. Of eulogy and attack we have had more than enough; but really, before the appearance of the present volume, hardly anyone of standing, with the exception of the first Lord Selborne and Mr. Lecky, had attempted to treat it in the historical spirit. Mr. Goldwin Smith is one of the few friends who combine admiration of the Majuba policy with detestation of the Home Rule departure, and it is a little hard to see why he draws a rigid line between two decisions which surely were traceable to very much the same motives and idiosyncrasies. He thinks more highly of Gladstone, the "fearless and powerful upholder of humanity and righteousness in an age in which faith in both was growing weak," than of his statesmanship, though he enumerates fairly the improvements due to the latter. It is interesting to learn on such good authority that Gladstone knew little of history or political science. The most remarkable new fact in the book is that Gladstone suggested at the time of the War of Secession that "if the North thought fit to let the South go, it might in time be indemnified by the union of Canada with the Northern States." We are not told why Canada should have been sacrificed, but it is very curious to see that Gladstone, in his anxiety to help a satisfactory settlement of American affairs, was at the time ready to dismember the British Empire. Is it surprising that the Colonies have never much admired him? Mr. Goldwin Smith's book is a really important contribution to contemporary history, and we hope that its admirable conciseness—for every sentence invites reflection—will not blind hasty readers to its value. Most writers would have taken two volumes to say what is here expressed clearly in some ninety pages.

PUNISHMENT GIVEN AND RECEIVED BY THE RUSSIANS WITH SCOURGE AND SHELL.



A THIEVISH HUNGHUSE BEATEN IN A COSSACK CAMP.

The wild tribe of the red-bearded Hunghuses has been a sad thorn in the Russian side during the war. They have acted as railway-wreckers, and have generally annoyed the troops by smaller depredations. When caught, they have been shown no mercy; floggings for minor offences, torture and death for greater, have been their portion.



EFFECTS OF JAPANESE SHELLS ON A RUSSIAN WAR-SHIP: THE "GROMOBOI" AT VLADIVOSTOK AFTER THE COMBAT OF AUGUST 13.

Examination of the "Gromoboi's" plates reveals how marvellously the Japanese contrived to concentrate their fire on the vital portions of the enemy's ship. Round about the gun-embrasures the hits are thickly planted.

TO SMITE THE HATED YELLOW DWARF: COSSACKS IN FULL CAREER.

DRAWN BY ALDO MOLINARI.



A FUTILE CHARGE OF COSSACKS IN MANCHURIA.

The Cossacks have figured chiefly in outpost fighting during the present war. In the great engagements their work has been of small account; and although they made some show at Liao-yang, they were easily scattered by a strinkling of shrapnel fire, which went, says Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in every direction, like peas thrown upon a marble floor. Another round or two put them entirely out of action. Later in the day they figured rather prominently in looting Chinese houses and shops.

## ECHOES OF THE JAPANESE VICTORIES: REMINISCENCES OF LOSS AND GAIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MRS. GRANT WALLACE, PROFESSOR RUSE, MR. R. G. BELL, AND OTHERS.



LANTERN-FLAGS IN THE BENTEN-DORI, YOKOHAMA.

A very charming effect was obtained with paper lanterns bearing the device of the war-flag on one side and the national flag on the other. At night these were particularly effective.



YOKOHAMA TRAMWAY-CARS DECORATED FOR THE VICTORY OF LIAO-YANG.

The Japanese talent for decoration turned the unpicturesque tramway-cars to marvellous account. The great front lantern formed an appropriate enough centre for the rising sun device of the national flag.



AN EVERGREEN ARCH IN THE BENTEN-DORI.

The street here depicted is that in which foreigners do most of their shopping. On the arch, in dark characters on a dark background, and therefore invisible in the photograph, were inscribed the words, "Hurrah for Victory!"



General Fuji.

Copyright Photo, "Chicago News."

A WARLIKE IZAAK WALTON: KUROKI'S CHIEF OF THE STAFF PEACEFULLY ENGAGED ON THE TAI-TSE-HO.

Everyone knows how inveterate is the Japanese soldiers' passion for angling. They fish during every lull of hostilities, and even General Fuji, Kuroki's Chief of the Staff, fished as well as fought on the banks of the Tai-tse River.



Copyright Photo, "Chicago News."

A PRELUDE TO LIAO-YANG: THE ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE JAPANESE RIGHT WING.

As in many of the battles of the Franco-German War, the tremendous engagement of Liao-yang opened with a prolonged artillery duel, which cleared the ground, as it were, for the fierce hand-to-hand struggle that decided the day.



WHERE THE RUSSIANS MADE THEIR DESPERATE STAND AT NAN-SHAN: GUN-EMPLACEMENTS AND CLOTHING OF FALLEN MEN IN FOREGROUND.

On two of these hills were posted the 8-in. guns; and the entrenchments here shown were connected by field-telephone, of which the poles still remain.



UNAVAILING SHELTERS: ABANDONED RUSSIAN TRENCHES ON THE TOP OF SOUTH NAN-SHAN HILL.

The strength of the Russian position availed nothing against the terrible impetuosity of the Japanese, whose attacks against the further hill were supported by the fire of the gun-boats.



LOST TO THE RUSSIANS: KRUPP GUNS CAPTURED ON NAN-SHAN HILL.

The fortified hill in the background is the one first taken by the Japanese arms. Mr. Bennet Burleigh mentions the great service done by captured 15-centimetre Russian guns in turning the tide in favour of Japan at Liao-yang.



THE RUSSIAN WAY OF RETREAT: THE MAIN HILL AT NAN-SHAN, SHOWING ARTILLERY ROAD AND STOESEL'S HOUSE.

The view is towards Kin-chau, and is taken from the South Nan-shan eminence. It shows the gun-emplacements on the top of the main hill. General Stoessel occupied the white house on the right.



THE BEST ARGUMENT AGAINST WAR: THE HIDEOUS CARNAGE ON THE SOU-SHAN HILL, ONE OF THE MOST HOTLY CONTESTED POSITIONS AT LIAO-YANG.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

*Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the distinguished war-correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," who was, during part of the campaign, closely associated with Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist in the Far East, sent to his paper the following vivid description of the horrors of Sou-shan: "On the south front rose a conical hill, the whole south face of which was a steep green slope. It was strown thickly with Japanese dead. In one cluster lay over three hundred bodies. The wide area of the trench upon the summit was filled with badly mangled dead soldiers. There lay, upon a space no larger than a Primrose Hill, the corpses of a thousand men." In the distance, our Artist has depicted the Japanese funeral-fires, the construction of which Mr. Burleigh also describes: "The dead were placed side by side in wide, shallow pits. Wood and grain stalks were put under the bodies; a layer of manure was placed over all. Live fire was set to the stalks, and the heat, acting as a brick-kiln, incinerated the remains, where enough wood had been used. Such are the Japanese funeral-fires, which, like camp-fires round Sou-shan and Liao-sang, light up the sky by night, and send thick columns of smoke up by day." In Japan the people are said to be shocked by the awful sacrifice of life; and a diplomat at Tokio has said: "The world will recoil from the sickening slaughter. Every interest of humanity demands an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, and desires the conclusion of peace."*

## THE OLD WAYS AND THE NEW IN TIBET: THINGS SEEN BY THE EXPEDITION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION



DEVELOPING THE SPORTING INSTINCT IN THE TIBETANS: THE LASSA RACES.

The Lassa races were instituted almost as soon as the Expedition reached the capital. The crowd of British and Indian soldiers, together with Tibetans, around the winning-post was in its brisk enthusiasm reminiscent of a Western meeting.



THE CENTRE OF MEDICAL LEARNING IN TIBET: THE CHAG-PO-RI; OR MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEAR LASSA.

"Ri" signifies hill; the Chag-po-ri means the Hill of the Medical College. This photograph was taken from the top of a neighbouring eminence entitled Ba-mo-ri.



MOUNTAIN, WOOD, AND STREAM NEAR LASSA.

The scenery around the Buddhist stronghold presents a delightful alternation of the quietly sylvan and the boldly romantic.



A NATURAL GRAND-STAND AT THE LASSA RACE-MEETING.

During the progress of the races the hillock near the winning-post was crowded with an enthusiastic throng of British and British-Indian officers, together with a number of Tibetans.



A LITTLE TURF BUSINESS BETWEEN ORIENTAL POTENTATES AT LASSA.

The representatives of Bhutan and Nepal were delighted with the result of their speculations on the totalisator. The Nepalese agent asked eagerly when the next meeting would be held.



RETribution FOR ROBBERY: CAPTURED KHAMBA WARRIORS.

These worthies, who had committed robberies on Tibetan women, were fortunately caught in the act by the Mounted Infantry during a reconnaissance to Pem-bo-la.



MEDIÆVAL WEAPONS OF A MODERN ESCORT: THE AMBAN'S GUARD.

The Chinese Amban, who took an active part in the negotiations, but did not sign the provisional treaty, was guarded by an escort quaintly mediæval in equipment.

A SUBTERRANEAN PLEASURE-GROUND: THE PADIRAC CAVES OPENED TO SIGHTSEERS.

DRAWN BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH: THE ENTRANCE TO THE STALACTITE CAVERNS OF PADIRAC.

Until very recently these extraordinary caverns in the department of Lot, France, remained absolutely unexplored. By the enterprise, however, of M. Martel, a barrister, they have been thoroughly examined and described, and, by means of iron stairways and galleries, have been opened up to the public. A description appears on another page.

## LADIES' PAGE.

A very interesting fact has been brought to my notice referring to the Generalissimo of the Japanese army, Marshal the Marquis Oyama. It is that his wife had an American education. The Japanese Government, when the great revolution by consent in the national policy of Japan was initiated, something like forty years ago, sent a large number of the most able and intelligent of the youth of the nation to be educated in foreign countries, in order that they might study Western civilisation. Japanese lads were dispatched to learn



A USEFUL DEMI-TOILETTE.

*This is suited either for an afternoon party or small dinner. The corsage, entirely of lace, is crossed over, and trimmed with bands and rosettes of lime-green ribbon. The skirt, of cream-coloured voile, has bands of lace and ribbon quillings, with a long ribbon sash.*

specific subjects, such as medicine, chemistry, engineering, naval and military science, etc., in England, Germany, and the United States; and then the wise men who had determined to make this change in their nation considered that men alone cannot take an effective step forward, and decided also to risk a proportion of girls of good family in foreign lands, in order that they might be fitting companions of the after-life of the educated young men. One of these girls is now the Marchioness Oyama. She is described by Japanese people as a charming woman of great intelligence and a fitting companion to her capable husband. She was in America for ten years, from 1871, under the care of a clergyman and his wife. The little girl attended school for seven years, and then, having arrived at the usual age for doing so, she entered Vassar College, and took her degree of B.A. there in 1881. Her essay at her graduation was on a political subject—namely, "The Policy of Great Britain towards Japan." It attracted a good deal of attention from its ability and from its prophecy that Japan would force the world to recognise her as one of the leading civilised nations, by displaying ability in commerce, the arts, and government. The Marchioness wore American dress, and was much liked by her college class.

Another interesting piece of news from the same region is that two young women have been formally appointed by the Dowager-Empress of China to be her private secretaries in her department of Foreign Affairs. They are the daughters of the late Chinese Ambassador in Paris, Yu Keng. The two girls grew up in France, were educated by good teachers, wore European dress, and mixed freely in society, just like the daughters of all other Ambassadors in the same great city. Recently, on their return to China, the Empress had them frequently to visit her and talk to her about Europe. One day, while the Misses Keng were at an audience with the Dowager-Empress, some correspondence from a foreign Government was at hand. It was, of course—as all diplomatic correspondence is—written in French, and as the Dowager does not read this language, the letters came accompanied by what purported to be a translation made by the Chinese Department of Foreign Affairs. Her Majesty handed the original letter to the girl visitors, and requested them to translate it. To her surprise (or possibly not

to her surprise) the translation made off-hand by these young ladies differed very materially from that officially supplied to the Sovereign by the State Bureau. The Empress then sent for a mass of recent correspondence and telegrams, and asked the Misses Keng to translate portions till she had satisfied herself that she was frequently deliberately misled by the official translators. Hereupon she gave the young ladies the appointment mentioned above, and they now have to read and make a translation to the Empress of all documents from foreign Governments before the Foreign Affairs Bureau receives the papers at all. This is a great innovation, and the *Shanghai Mail* says that it makes the Chinese officials very angry.

That nothing succeeds like success is demonstrated in stone and marble in certain fine new premises that have arisen in the centre of Regent Street, the very heart of the shopping district of the West End. Here Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver have just opened for the purposes of their prosperous business a building that is a distinct ornament to the street. There are eight floors, with a height from basement to flagstaff of about 138 ft. The exterior is of polished Swedish red granite, with dark-green bases, the height of the granite cornice from the ground being 33 ft.—probably the highest shop-front ever erected—and the stone is used constructionally, and not merely as a facing. Nor is Ireland forgotten in the material, for the beautiful green Connemara marble is utilised in the centrepieces of the doorways, and to show the name of the firm. Within, the fitment is sumptuous. Alabaster columns, statues, a wide marble staircase, and many other details are worthy of a royal palace. Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's business is to be enlarged to suit the premises. The Irish linens and laces that have made the firm's name known all over the civilised world remain a staple attraction, but every department of dress is now added. Gowns, materials, furs, millinery, silks, are all here; in short, this firm has now entered the business lists as one of the great houses for supplying Queen Fashion's requirements in every detail.

Winter's icy breath is already felt from time to time, and "the wise woman who buildeth her house" is getting ready without further delay the needful protection for her children and her home against the cold. Just in time to help us in securing all that we may be in need of to add to the attractiveness and the solid comfort of the home comes a big sale of furniture at Messrs. Oetzmann's well-known place, 62-79, Hampstead Road.

Not only have they put at low prices all departments of their regular stock, but a circumstance that has occurred has enabled them to offer a quantity of nearly new furniture of their own manufacture at great reductions from the original prices. Messrs. Oetzmann supplied a large quantity of furniture for dining, drawing, smoking, and bedrooms, etc., to the great Hôtel Métropole, Southend, only in May and June last, and it is now in their show-rooms, owing to the non-completion of the purchase. But Messrs. Oetzmann, having received over 40 per cent. of the price in cash, are giving the public the benefit in the shape of reductions ranging from 75 to 25 per cent. So it is indeed an opportunity.

It is now generally known, thanks to the persistent teaching of the laws of health, that wool clothing next to

the skin should be worn by everybody, but especially by delicate persons and young children. The inevitable changes of temperature can thus be borne without peril, as otherwise may not be done. The greatest drawback to the use of pure wool garments is that they have such a way of shrinking in the wash. However, this drawback is quite abolished, and other special advantages are gained, by seeing that one gets Dr. Rasurel's hygienic garments. The special feature of Dr. Rasurel's material is that a proportion of peat fibres is mixed with the pure wool, the peat being antiseptic and absorbent as well as unshrinkable; the resulting fabric is remarkably soft, warm, and elastic. Every variety of garment for men, women, and children can be had in the Dr. Rasurel material. They are very moderate in price for pure woollen goods. A catalogue and list of agents can be had from 105, Wood Street, E.C.

Furs are much betrimmed this season. Lace, heavy embroideries, galons, stamped-leather insertions, as well as other kinds of fur, are used for trimmings. The richer kinds of fur, especially sable and sealskin, are less decorated than the sorts that are not so superb in themselves; but even natural Russian sable does not quite escape the addition of brown silk cord buttons and loops, and a line of mellow real old lace or a jabot of the same costly fabric is a worthy accompaniment. The furriers are showing great ingenuity in introducing cheaper furs, for the really fine skins are so rare now as to be too costly for the ordinary woman to hope to possess them. Consequently, the grey squirrel, that a few years ago was used only for lining, has been elevated to a rank of a fashionable fur; the little mole is no longer used as a gibbeted horror of the country-side, but is allowed to clothe the mistress of the land wherein he burrowed; and so-called Persian lamb has an origin much nearer home. It is these furs which are most profusely trimmed. A green-and-white galon is especially favoured to trim a brown fur. A handsome chinchilla was effectively finished by wide revers of black velvet embroidered heavily with silver soutache braid, and finished by a full frill of yellowed Duchesse point. A

narrow line of ermine edged with a frilling of pale-blue satin ribbon added distinction to another chinchilla coat. A narrow line of sable, such as is shown on the velvet dress illustrated, costs about four pounds the yard.

Many housewives are justly proud of their skill and management in the preparation of food, and amusing charity entertainments based on this very proper pride are possible. A "cake fair" may be mentioned as an illustration. Prizes of small value are offered as an inducement to seek the bubble honour at the oven's mouth rather than the profit of gaining an award. The classes of cake for which prizes are to be given must be set out on a list dispersed among those interested some weeks in advance. Such an affair answers best in a small country town or in connection with a particular church, as then it is easy to find the competitors. There should be a stall for the nicest ornamental small cakes—not larger, for example, than a penny sponge cake—other stalls for pound-cakes decorated, pound-cakes plain, sultana cakes, fruit cakes at large, cakes decorated with nuts, the prettiest-shaped cakes, and so on. After they have been on show the cakes can be sold by auction—large ones cut in sections, tiny ones in half-pounds or pounds, medium-sized cakes whole. The large cakes can also be sold in slices for immediate consumption with a cup of tea or coffee at a fixed price. One advantage of this novel afternoon bazaar is that if enough cakes do not come in from amateurs they can always be supplemented to make an amusing show and sale by purchasing from the good professional makers of toothsome cakes. Sweets are now popular home manufactures, too, and a stall can well be assigned for home-made bonbons and toffee. In the North, where I have just seen a cake fair successfully carried through, bread is still very often made at home, and there were two stalls for this useful production of the domestic kitchen, one for wholemeal and one for white bread and rolls. But alas! the making of bread at home is out of fashion in most parts of the country.

Though we hear on every hand that money is scarce, enterprise is not stayed. Mr. J. Herbert Marshall, of Regent Street, who introduced the celebrated "Angelus"



A STATELY GOWN FOR VISITING.

*This costume "of ceremony" is constructed in brown velvet, and trimmed with narrow lines of real sable. Embroideries of white and gold and enamelled buttons to match complete the trimming. The hat is of the same velvet, with shaded plumes.*

mechanical piano-player to the public, has erected in Leicester, of which city he is an Alderman, a great new institution designed to serve as a musical centre for the Midlands. There is a fine hall for chamber-concerts, rooms for tuition, both vocal and instrumental, and galleries for the Angelus and other instruments to be shown in; the building has cost over £35,000—truly a great undertaking for a provincial town. The Mayor of Leicester performed the opening ceremony, and a demonstration of the Angelus and a concert were given.

FILOMENA.



Though Verdi is dead his name will live on among the immortal musicians. One of the last letters written during his long life was to extol the merits of Odol, which he admitted he was in the habit of using every day.

Giuseppe Verdi said: "Odol is really a wonderful invention, and I use it daily."



The ideal stage representative of young English girlhood blossoming into womanhood, Miss Ellaline Terriss is the possessor of one of the most beautiful sets of teeth on the stage or off it. They are seen in most of her photographs, and she naturally devotes special care to so conspicuous a beauty.

Miss Ellaline Terriss writes: "I am using Odol with the greatest pleasure, and consider it excellent."



The words of Sir Henry Irving is a law unto his company, as it is to the general body of his profession. His advice is constantly being sought, and his opinion of Odol will carry weight with everyone.

Sir Henry Irving writes: "I find Odol excellent."



Miss Sybil Arundale writes: "I have used Odol for a long time, and like it better than any other preparation for the teeth."

One of the officers who most distinguished himself in the South African campaign, and who commanded the forces invading Essex during the recent manœuvres, was General French. In real warfare Sir John won the reputation he enjoys in the mimic field of being one of our most popular generals. He,



Lambert Weston & Son.

among many generals, appreciates the manifold merits of one of the most popular dentifrices in the world.

Lieut.-General French says: "Odol appears to me to possess all the excellent qualities of a mouth-wash which are claimed for it."



Miss Gaynor Rowlands writes: "I like Odol immensely; it is so extremely refreshing and fragrant, and infinitely nicer than any of the other mouth-washes I have ever tried. I shall certainly continue to use it."



By the authorities  
on Modern Science

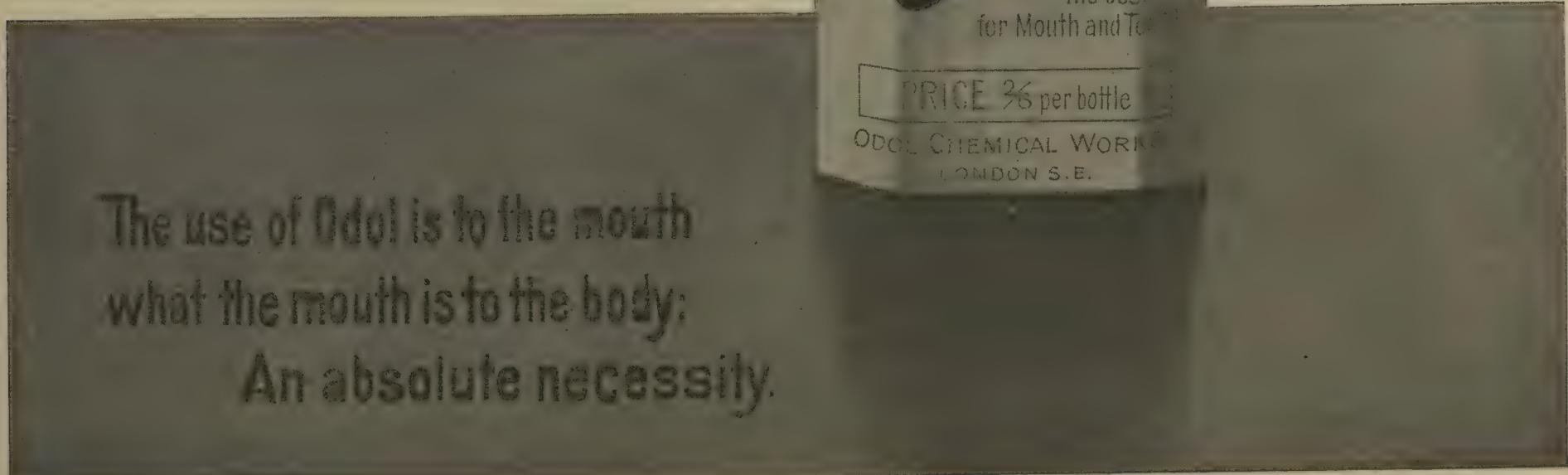
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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury sailed for England on Oct. 14. At the Convention of the American Church, held at Boston, his Grace said he was present more as a learner than as a speaker. He had a very cordial reception from the assembled clergy, and before his departure the Bishops gave him a large silver loving-cup as a memento of his visit.

The Bishop of Newcastle has been confined to his room at Benwell Tower, owing to a sudden attack of illness. He was prevented from attending the Diocesan Conference last week; and Archdeacon Hodgson at the meeting spoke somewhat anxiously of Dr. Lloyd's condition. A resolution of sympathy was passed by the assembled clergy.

When the Church Congress closed it was not settled where next year's gathering is to be held. The choice lies between Great Yarmouth and Oxford, and it is expected that Bournemouth will be selected for 1906.

Sir George Reid's portrait of Dr. Moorhouse, the retired Bishop of Manchester, was presented to Mrs. Moorhouse last week by Dean MacLure on behalf of the subscribers. Bishop Moorhouse, who had an affectionate greeting, gave a short address.

The Rev. W. H. Carnegie, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, is already one of the best-known public men in the city. He has originated a scheme known as the United Parishes Organisation, which has done much to promote fellowship among Churchmen. St. Philip's, which is intended as the future pro-Cathedral of the diocese, is making its influence felt throughout Birmingham.

Bishop Gore gave an interesting address in visiting St. Michael's Church, Coventry, last week. Nothing is

more certain, he remarked, than that popular religious belief is in a condition of vaguest and most shifting uncertainty. And moral standards are not much more secure or definite. What is the common belief, for example, about the inspiration of Scripture, about the Atonement, about Hell? Who could venture to say

the Bishop of Madagascar and the Rev. Foss Westcott, from Cawnpore.

Mr. Robert Armitage, the Lord Mayor-elect of Leeds, is an active Evangelical Churchman. He is the patron of several Leeds churches, president of the local auxiliary of the C.M.S., a strong temperance advocate, and a Sunday School superintendent.

The Bishop of Stepney is to be in Dover this week, taking part in a mission for the regiments that form the garrison. This mission began on Sunday, and among the speakers were Lord Methuen and Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General of the Forces.

Principal Forsyth, Chairman-elect of the Congregational Union, has been obliged to cancel his engagements, owing to a sudden attack of illness. He took part in the opening of the college session, but was unable to preach at Whitefield's last Sunday as had been announced. Dr. Forsyth has so wide an influence as a theologian, especially among the younger ministers, that his year of office is expected with much interest.

V.



A WAR OMEN: THE BEAR IN JAPAN'S CUSTODY.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON.

*Just before the Japanese entered Manchuria the Chinese captured a large bear, which a local Mandarin presented to the officers of the Japanese army. Both Japanese and Chinese considered this a good omen as to the fate of the Russian forces. The bear was named Maesika, and was given to Prince Kuni.*

so? And who could forecast what it would be twenty years hence?

The annual autumn meeting of the S.P.G. is to take place at Exeter Hall, on Thursday, Nov. 24. The Marquis of Salisbury will preside, and there is an excellent list of speakers, including

making sketches and taking photographs. The General Staff has no objection to his joining the Field Staff of his Imperial Majesty's Viceroy in the Far East." The permit, of which the above is a translation, is signed by Major-General Chelebrovsky and another officer.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF  
"ANTIPON."POSITIVELY A PERMANENT CURE  
FOR CORPULENCE.NOT A MERE TEMPORARY  
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The discovery was due to a long course of special researches which culminated in the scientific production of a true fat-absorbent which is at the same time a builder-up of muscular tissue, nerve-strength, and stamina. Nor was "Antipon" offered to the public without the warm approval and support of a number of eminent medical men, who had been deputed to examine and

report upon its ingredients. Their cordial welcome was unanimous, and "Antipon" soon became famous. The process of manufacture, an extremely complicated one, is known only to the "Antipon" Company, who possess sole proprietor rights. Hence there is no danger of the public being deceived. "Antipon" stands alone—Science's final word on the successful, permanent cure of corpulence. It requires no assistance whatever. The pernicious methods of fat-reduction now fast becoming obsolete included the use of drugs (generally mineral), sudorifics, and semi-starvation. "Antipon" does away with all these evils. There is no drugging, no excessive sweating; and as to dietary, there are not only no irksome restrictions, but the "Antipon" cure assists the person undergoing it to eat heartily of the most nutritious food. "Antipon" has a splendid tonic effect, promoting appetite and assisting digestion, assimilation, and nutrition. In this way, while the body is being denuded of the superfluous fat, the blood is being enriched and purified, the muscles are gradually becoming firm, being freed from fatty infiltration, and the nervous system is being sensibly strengthened. It will be found, also, that "Antipon" stimulates the action of the skin, and prevents a sluggish circulation by keeping the blood in a normal and healthy condition, so that the waste matter in the system is properly eliminated instead of being deposited by the blood in the tissues.

The great reductive powers of "Antipon" may be confidently relied upon, however pronounced the obese condition may be, and whatever the remedies previously used may have been. Two rounds of the clock will suffice to prove its amazing capabilities as a weight-reducer, for within a day and a night of taking the first dose there will be a decrease of 8 oz. to 3 lb. In severe cases the latter figure is frequently exceeded. The reduction then proceeds steadily and satisfactorily day by day until complete restoration to shapely proportions and normal weight, when the doses may be given up, without fear of a recrudescence of stoutness. The cure is complete and permanent. It is not merely a decrease of abdominal girth. The cure covers the entire body, which is reduced to perfect proportions in all its parts—

face and figure. Of equal importance is the fact that "Antipon" lastingly clears the system of the dangerous fatty deposits that impede the action of the heart and liver, and threaten the worst of evils—fatty degeneration of those vital organs. These internal growths of adipose are a constant menace to the corpulent, who are not always aware that the symptoms—difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart, profuse sweating after slight exertion, etc.—arise from this cause. This ignorance of the significance of Nature's warnings has cost many lives from sudden failure of the heart's action.

An influential daily paper has said of "Antipon" that it will "revolutionise medical science as far as the cure of corpulence is concerned." Yet this marvellous remedy is simple, pleasant, perfectly harmless, and can be taken by the most delicate person without discomfort or inconvenience, and in strict privacy. It contains nothing of a mineral nature, but is an agreeable liquid tonic, wine-like in appearance, and, the doses being small, is very economical in use. The "Antipon" Company have received hundreds of letters from persons of both sexes who have become, physically, changed men and women since undergoing a short course of "Antipon." The result, indeed, is radical, and surprises and convinces the most sceptical. Excessive fatness has in the past been so badly prescribed for, and the evils wrought by many old-time remedies have been so disastrous, that it is hardly to be wondered at that "Antipon" should have been so enormously successful. To regain beauty of form, strength and vitality, with the glow of health upon the cheek and the spring of youth in every step, is indeed a boon, and one which "Antipon" alone can confer upon the corpulent, though they may have tried every other remedy under the sun.

"Antipon" is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by chemists, stores, etc., from stock or on order; or, should any difficulty arise, may be obtained (on sending cash remittance) post free, under private package, direct from the sole manufacturers, The "Antipon" Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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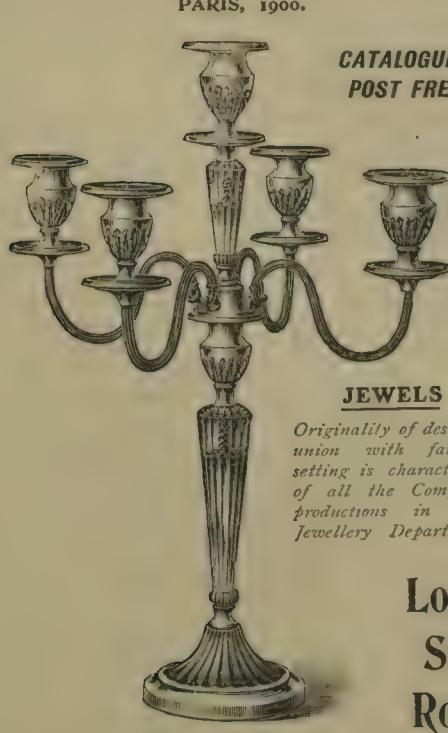


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## ART NOTES.

The austere critic is sometimes inclined to turn his back upon the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall; and it would be affectation to say that the contents of their present exhibition will reward the eye that keeps itself above a low level. Many a gallery containing a disproportion of bad work yet rewards the visitor with an occasional glimpse of something that is, if not memorable, at least clever, adroit, charged with intention, rich in one quality while poor in another. But the commonplace befalling so many departments of modern effort seems to have chosen this elaborate gallery in Suffolk Street for its special home. The President, Sir Wyke Bayliss, has two pictures, which one may speak of as conscientious studies of architectural effects. Mr. J. D. Fergusson, who exhibits several studies of heads that may be called vivid by comparison with those around them, is evidently a disciple—though that is too serious a word to suit the case of Manet, a Master of whom few traces are otherwise to be found on these walls. Mr. Fergusson's paint is too densely applied and his colour is too leaden to reproduce the subtleties of nature as a subtle artist sees them; but he has a talent in drawing which may yet lead him to do some noticeable work. The lack of colour-sense is negatively felt in the absence of colour in Mr. Fergusson's work; while in the work of his neighbours it is positively asserted in garish tints. Mr. Cayley Robinson's "In Pastures New" offers the best exception to this general rule of unsatisfactoriness. Mr. Hans Trier shows a pleasant view of "Lake Garda"; and Mr.

Westley Manning also, and two or three more besides, may claim a word of ungrudging appreciation.

The Institute of Oil Painters holds its twenty-second exhibition under much more cheerful conditions. It

as "the Englishman" on account of certain British characteristics, could bear the whole burden of enlivening the large gallery. But not far off Mr. Ricketts takes up the task; and, but a few steps beyond, the visitor may be delighted with a charming canvas by Mr. D. Y. Cameron.

Before passing to particular examination of the various exhibits, we will deliver ourselves of our approval for the hanging of the pictures and the wisdom of the Society in resisting the fashion of overcrowding that prevails at Burlington House and other authoritative institutions. The largest room at the gallery in Piccadilly is sparsely decorated with canvases, and this fact makes picture-seeing easy and enjoyable. The signals made to the visitor by that work and this are clear and unconfused by the storm of counter and cross signals of a more crowded wall. The only slight complaint we have to make is not against the committee, but against the light, which, at one end of the room, somehow denies brilliance to canvases which, seen before the exhibition, were resplendent in bright tones.

The cleverness of the "Portrait of a Lady," by that English Frenchman, M. Jaques Blanche, is the predominating feature of the exhibition. Cleverness is the quality that arrests the beholder; and cleverness is what next detains him. Indeed, it is this same cleverness that will finally explain all the merits of the painting, rather than any greatness of conception or any elation of mood such as that which is presented with the greater portrait-painters. But the cleverness of M. Blanche is not only skin or paint-deep—it extends to his understanding of the particular



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOME VISIT: HER MAJESTY AND KING CHRISTIAN WITH OTHER ROYAL PERSONAGES AT BERNSTORFF CASTLE, DENMARK.

The royal group at Bernstorff is this year of peculiar interest. The notable personages here shown are King Christian, the Queen's father, at the further end of the principal row; next comes Queen Alexandra; next in order are King George of Greece (raising his hat), the Danish Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and King Christian's brother, Prince John of Oldenburg, who recently visited England. On King Christian's right (spectator's left) are Princess Waldemar (Marie of Orleans), her children; Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, sister of the German Crown Prince's fiancée; and (in black, with a little girl in white by her side) Princess Victoria.

has many masterly works upon its walls at the present moment; and although the comparatively unskilled labour is not altogether absent, the space between works of artistic interest does not often run into many feet. M. Blanche, who in Paris is known

ing, rather than any greatness of conception or any elation of mood such as that which is presented with the greater portrait-painters. But the cleverness of M. Blanche is not only skin or paint-deep—it extends to his understanding of the particular

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convention and style he has adopted, making his work perfectly consistent and complete. The portrait is that of a woman, full length, animated in expression and action, standing with her hands resting on a white umbrella before her. She is dressed in a fashion of some years past, but no dress so painted can be described as unfashionable. Its pinks and whites are distinct with the incident of the light that illuminates them. And the consistency of the picture lies in the fact that M. Blanche has hit upon the happy plan that leaves his work interesting for its relation to fact, and interesting because of the firmness of his will in allowing his convention never to go beyond its bounds. This portrait is perhaps the most real thing on these walls. This may easily be gathered by comparing it with Mr. George Henry's "The Brown Dress," a full-length portrait-study that fills a companion position. Mr. Henry's intention, no less than M. Blanche's, has been to achieve a large share of fact, and his admitted cleverness has not failed to do this; yet he has missed any purposed scheme, unless, indeed, a general dullness of colour can be supposed to be purposeful. But the drawing and character of the face of Mr. Henry's model are only less excellent than M. Blanche's.

Mr. C. H. Shannon and Mr. George Wetherbee are both true artists; they both exhibit at the Institute, but neither has sent his best. Mr. Wetherbee had reached a high standard of simplicity in such landscapes as those he showed at the Royal Academy in the spring; and we choose rather to believe that his "Young Shepherd," now shown, was painted some while ago, than that he has become less near to the sweet simplicities of light, colour, and tone that are expressed only after long discipline in the study of technique. Too much variety of colour and of line is the mistake—a mistake, at least, when the very absence of these things has

lent so much charm to Mr. Wetherbee's work. Yet there are passages of beauty in this painting. Mr. Shannon's "The Romantic Landscape" cannot be

while they take a secondary place. Unluckily, in "The Romantic Landscape" these mannerisms seem to be the motive of the work. The curiously posed figures exist to pose curiously, and the landscape and trees are there to suffer strange alteration. All Mr. Shannon's productions take the mind back to masters of other times; it is not unfair, therefore, to draw a comparison in this respect. The mannerism of a Tintoretto was only an individual method of expressing some desired effect—the effect was never used as an excuse for the mannerism. It is the modern self-consciousness that makes the mannerism, perhaps unknowingly possessed by the Old Master, a more important factor than it should be in the work of the modern man.

We lack sufficient space to deal at due length with the exhibit which perhaps of all has the most beauty. This is Mr. D. Y. Cameron's "A Parisian Courtyard," a study of many gentle variations of light and colour—cast shadows and slight tones that decorate the windowed walls. Mr. Cameron is colourist as well as draughtsman, painter as well as etcher. Richly deserved is the title of painter; for Mr. Cameron has paid great attention to the subtleties of the painted surface. The paint of Diaz was in itself beautiful; Whistler's likewise. It is from Whistler that Mr. Cameron has learnt his lesson. Other exhibitors of importance are Mr. Charles Conder, Mr. Charles Ricketts, Mr. John Lavery, Mr. C. Sims, Mr. Robert Brough, and Mr. Austen Brown. W. M.



ARTISTIC FURNISHING AND FITMENTS: A NEW DESIGN BY MESSRS. HEWETSON.

The new catalogue issued by Messrs. Hewetson, Tottenham Court Road, ought to be obtained and studied by everyone who contemplates the beautifying of the home. A feature of this firm's policy is to embody, without extra charge, the customers' ideas in the workmanship, and to avoid the monotony of supplying furniture and fittings from stock patterns. The design here reproduced is one of the most striking and beautiful in a remarkable catalogue.

regarded as a happy example of one who, at his best, is among the most refined artists of the day. Mr. Shannon has mannerisms that serve their purpose in adding character to his work, and give no offence

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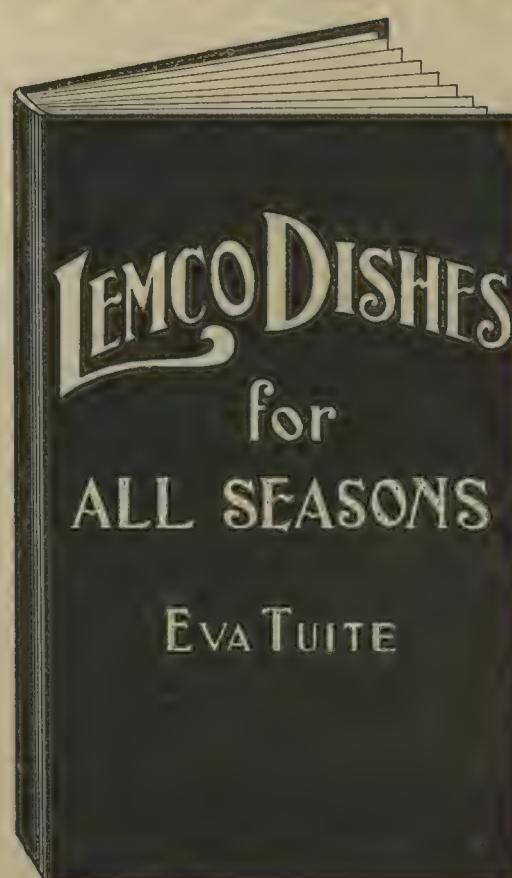
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 22, 1894), with two codicils (dated March 16 and May 18, 1904), of MR. RUDOLPH SIEGMUND GOLDSCHMIDT, of 24, Connaught Terrace, Hyde Park, who died on June 24, was proved on Oct. 7 by Mr. Emil Mayer, one of the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £113,581. The testator gives £100 each to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Jewish Board of Guardians; 3000 marks to the Administrator of the Samsonsche Legatenfond, Hanover; 40,000 marks to the Mayor and Corporation of his native town of Cassel (formerly capital of Hessen Cassel, but now, he was sorry to say, only a Prussian provincial town), in trust, to apply the income in each year for the benefit of any deserving couple who shall be married during the year; £100 to his executor; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves as to one third to each of his sisters, Ida Ladenburg and Johanna Mayer, and one third to the children of his brother Hermann and his wife Hélène.

The will (dated Oct. 1, 1895) of MR. ALFRED PAGET, of West Street, Leicester, who died on Aug. 28, was proved on Sept. 21 by Thomas Edmund Paget and Alfred Henry Paget, the sons, and Thomas Fielding Johnson, the value of the real and personal estate being £93,277. Subject to legacies of £50 each to his executors, the testator leaves all his property to his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 3, 1904) of MR. JOSEPH WINKLEY, of Tilworth Grange, Sutton-on-Hull, who died on Sept. 9, was proved on Oct. 6 by Frederick Ashton Winkley and Ernest William Winkley, the sons, the value of the property being sworn at £84,987. The testator gives £7000, in trust, for his daughter Ida Jane; the income from £3000 to his son Charles Hubert; £1000 each to his grandsons Cyril



A SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL CENTREPIECE.

The above illustration represents a solid silver centrepiece in the form of a tazza-shaped bowl, with two massive scroll and lion's mask handles on tall stem. This ornament was bought by the officers, 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to commemorate the regiment's service in South Africa. The trophy was designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W.

Frederick, Ernest Claude, and Eric; and the residue of his property to his sons Frederick Ashton and Ernest William.

The will (dated May 21, 1901) of COLONEL FREDERICK HENRY RICH, R.E., of 17, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W., and The Woodlands, Castle Connel, Limerick, who died on Aug. 22, was proved on Oct. 8 by Captain Frederick St. George Rich, R.N., and Howard Rich, the sons, and Vincent Frisby, the value of the estate amounting to £89,269. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Cecile d'Olier Rich, the use of his town residence, with the furniture, etc., during the time she remains his widow; to his sons Frederick St. George and Howard, £8000 each; in trust for his son Carlisle, £7000; in trust for each of his daughters Mary Emmeline Hynes, Louisa Maude Crooke, and Agnes Blanche Frisby, £8000; to his sister Gertrude Isabella Rich a conditional annuity of £50; and he made no further provision for his son Charles Carroll, who is provided for by settlement. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Frederick St. George.

The will (dated July 22, 1902) of the REV. HENRY PALIN GURNEY, Principal of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle, of Roseworth, Gosforth, who was killed while climbing the Alps on Aug. 13, was proved on Oct. 6 by Mrs. Louisa Gurney, the widow, Miss Louisa Mary Gurney, the daughter, and Richard John Bowerman, the value of the property being £54,750. The testator bequeaths his books and scientific collections to his daughters; and £500 and the household furniture to his wife. During the widowhood of Mrs. Gurney the residue of his property is to be held, in trust, to pay one thirteenth of the income to each of his daughters and the children of any deceased daughter, and the remainder thereof to his wife, or an annuity of £300 should she again marry. Subject thereto the ultimate residue is to be divided

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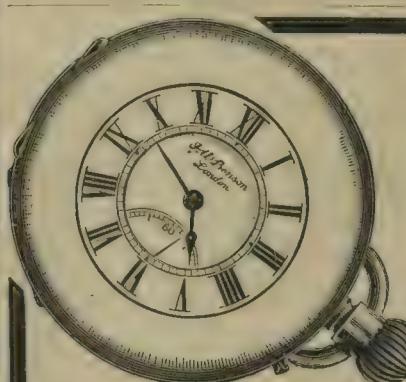
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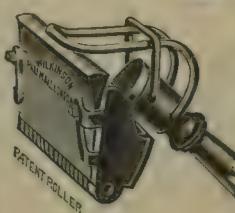
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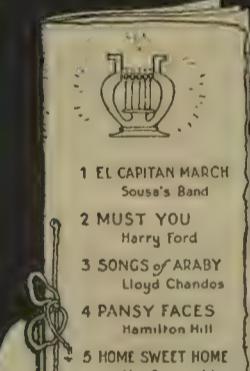
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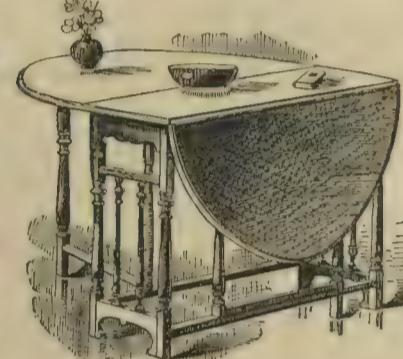
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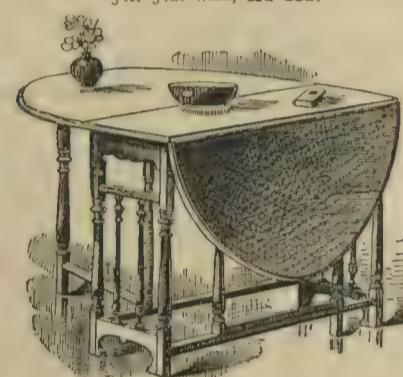
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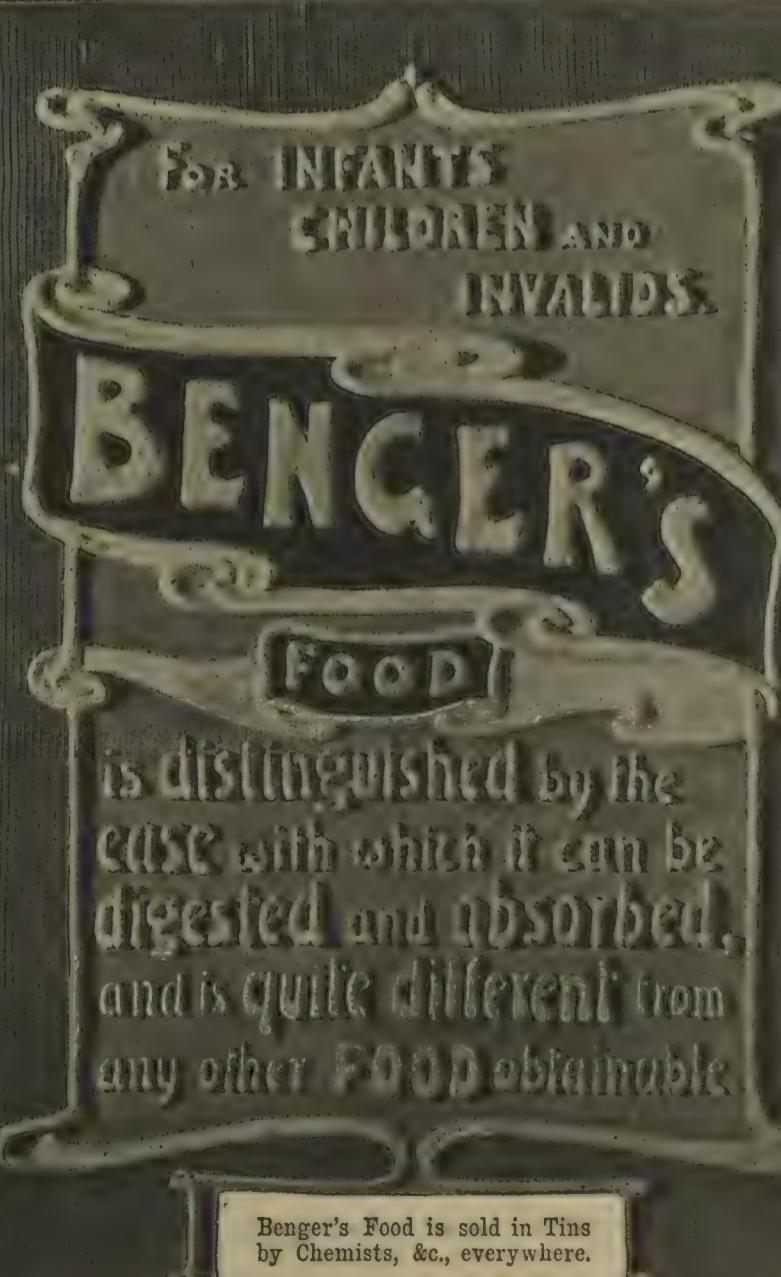


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among his daughters and the issue of any deceased daughter.

The will (dated Jan. 9, 1895) of MR. THOMAS PERRONET EDWARD THOMPSON, of Beaconsfield Lodge, Lansdown, near Bath, and formerly of Brokes Lodge, Reigate, who died on Aug. 25, was proved on Oct. 8 by Mrs. Ellen Mary Thompson, the widow, and Miss Edith Thompson, the daughter, the value of the property being £48,026. The testator gives £1000 and the household effects, horses and carriages, and the income from all his property to his wife. On her decease the ultimate residue is to be divided between his daughters Ellen Perronet and Edith.

The will (dated June 14, 1902), with a codicil (of July 15, 1903), of the REV. FREDERIC JAMES ALDRICH-BLAKE, of Welsh Bicknor Rectory, near Ross, Hereford, who died on April 9, was proved on Oct. 12 by Robert Morison Aldrich-Blake, the son, and Charles Roper Aldrich, the nephew, the value of the property being £17,527. The testator bequeaths the household furniture to his wife; £100 each to his nephews, Admiral Pelham Aldrich, Charles Ernest Aldrich, Arthur W. Aldrich, and Charles Roper Aldrich; £100 each to his

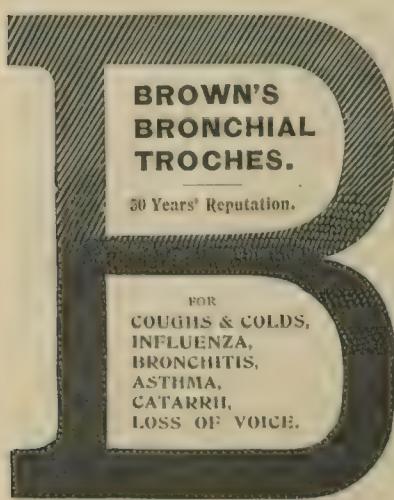
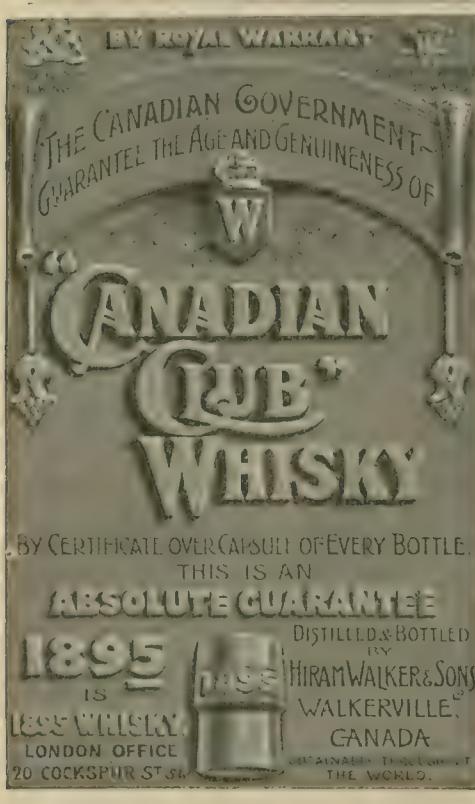
nieces Annie Maude Champion, May Aldrich, and Amy Aldrich; £100 to his servant Victor Wade; and he specifically gives various lands and premises in Hereford, Gloucester, and Monmouth to his children, Frederic Hooper, Robert Morison, Louisa Brandreth, Margaret Bicknor, Agnes Burdon Jeakes, and Annie Elizabeth Micklethwait. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1887) of the VERY REV. SAMUEL REYNOLDS HOLE, D.D., Dean of Rochester, of The Deanery, who died on Aug. 27, was proved on Oct. 10 by Mrs. Caroline Hole, the widow, the value of the property being £20,305. The testator directs that the proceeds from a policy of insurance on his life are to be applied in the paying off of encumbrances on his real estate. Subject thereto, he leaves to his wife all personal property and the income from his real estate. On her decease such real estate is to go to his son, Hugh Franklin Hole.

The Kaiser is reported to have conceived a scheme which would restore some of the glory of the Middle Ages. This is nothing less than a confederation of Germany,

Italy, and the Vatican. Germany is to take under her protection the interests of all Catholics in the East, hitherto accustomed to look to France. The Pope is to be reconciled with Italy pretty much on his own terms, and Italy is to be sheltered under his spiritual jurisdiction and the secular might of the German Emperor. For these advantages, Italians are expected to give the French the cold shoulder, and the effects of M. Loubet's visit to Rome will be nullified. It is a grandiose idea, most fitting to the Kaiser's temperament, but rather out of keeping with modern conditions. The Pope would be well pleased to get from Germany, and Italy substantial compensation for the loss of his influence in France; but it is difficult to imagine a combination of parties, German or Italian, which would give him what he wants.

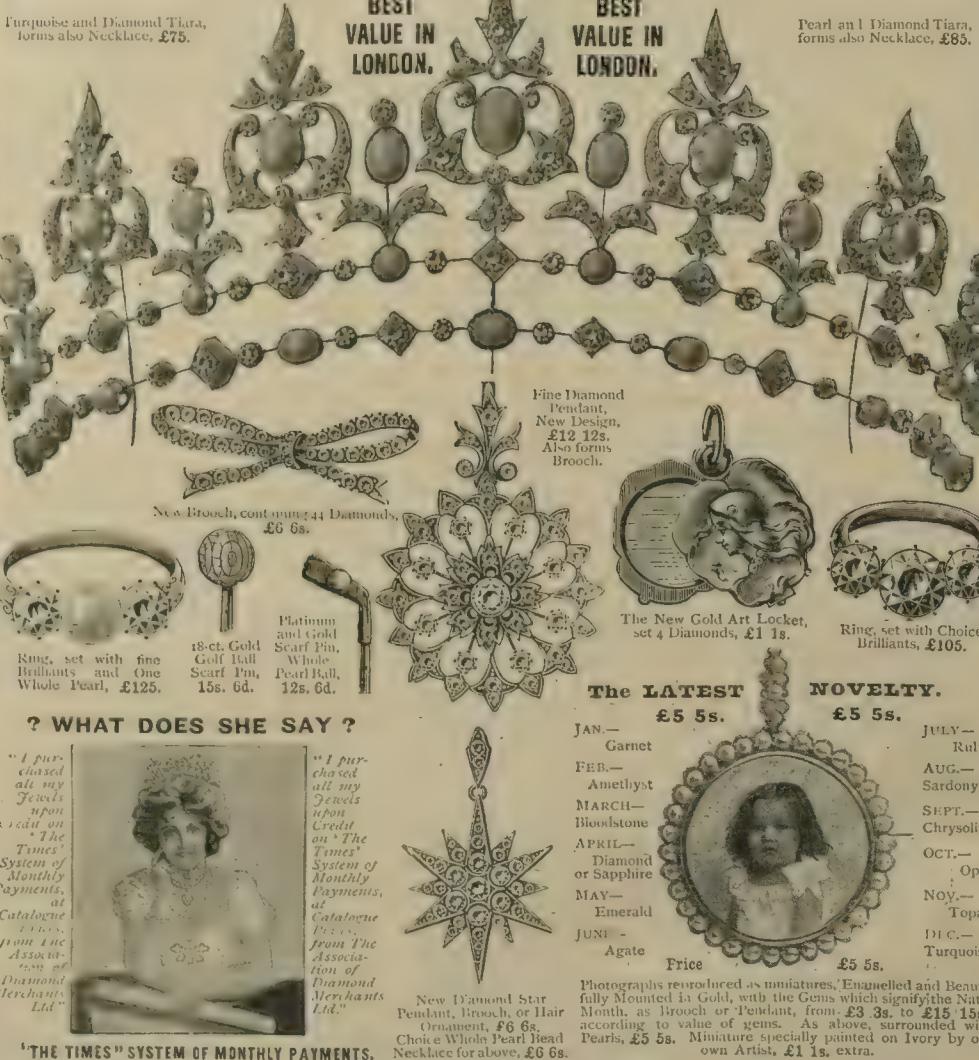
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## THE AUTUMN OPERA SEASON.

"MANON LESCAUT," AT COVENT GARDEN.

The autumn season at Covent Garden opened on Monday night with a brilliant performance of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." With Caruso as des Grieux and Madame Giachetti in the title rôle, the opera was bound to be interesting, but there seemed little reason to anticipate the success it achieved. Ten years ago London had received the work with comparative indifference, and in the interval Massenet's "Manon," a work of rare distinction and beauty, has failed to maintain its hold upon the London public. But Monday night's performance never paused along the road to favour, even though Madame Giachetti deliberately toned down some of the more passionate music, and certain changes were made in the arrangement of the stage in the second act, as though in recognition of the fact that we do not live in the sun. Signor Caruso carried his part along with increasing passion down to the finale of the third act, when his appeal to the captain of the convict-ship created a sensation. It was a wonderful piece of emotional singing, but the music itself was not on the high level

of the rest, and seemed to have been written for the sake of popular applause and an effective curtain. Perhaps the fourth act comes rather as an anti-climax after the stirring climax of the third; but with Caruso and Giachetti at their best the interest was preserved to the end. For the singing of MM. Fornari and Arimondi, the work of the chorus, and the intelligence and skill of Signor Campanini, who conducted, there can be nothing but praise; and, of course, the opera was splendidly staged. The enthusiasm among the audience should redeem London opera-goers from the charge of being hard to move.

## CONCERTS.

At the end of this week the Promenade Concerts will finish. An excellent programme was kept for the last occasion, and included many novelties, among which may be noted Carl Goldmark's new overture, "In Italien," Mr. Balfour Gardiner's "English Dance," Sinding's Pianoforte Concerto in D, and d'Erlanger's Andante Symphonique for violoncello and orchestra.

Herr Fritz Kreisler is to give his only recital on the afternoon of Nov. 9 in the St. James's Hall. The London Symphony Orchestra have arranged two very attractive programmes for their concerts on Oct. 27 and Nov. 17. Dr. Cowen is to conduct the performance of Oct. 27, and the items arranged to be given are Wagner's "Faust" overture, Tschaikowsky's "Elegy" for strings, Cowen's "Life and Love" phantasy, a pianoforte concerto by Grieg, with Miss Adela Verne to play the solo part, and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. At the concert on Nov. 17 Herr Nikisch will conduct, and the magnificent "Fifth Symphony" of Tschaikowsky is set down for performance. There are also two overtures, the "Egmont" and "Tannhäuser," the "Concerto Grosso" of Handel, for strings, and Brahms' "Haydn Variations." Dr. Richter, in his address at the rehearsal of this orchestra on June 23, urged them to strive for artistic freedom. Let them, he said, present only such music as deserves a place in a great scheme, and let that music be chosen independently of any sort of private influence. The committee have the firm intention of keeping this ideal steadily before them.

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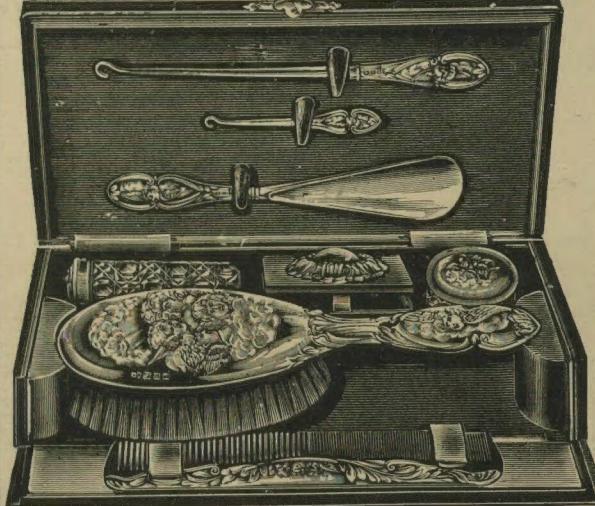
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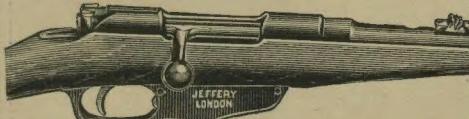
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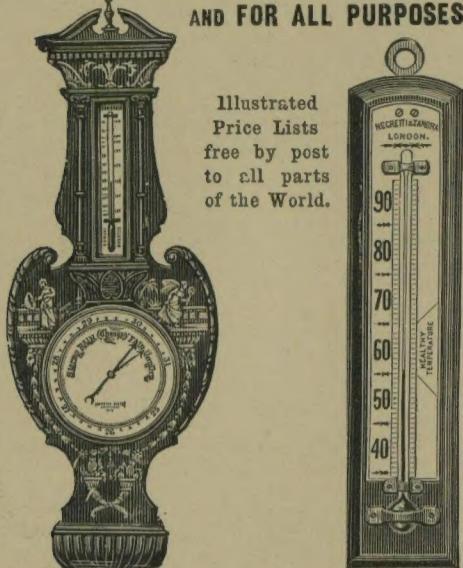
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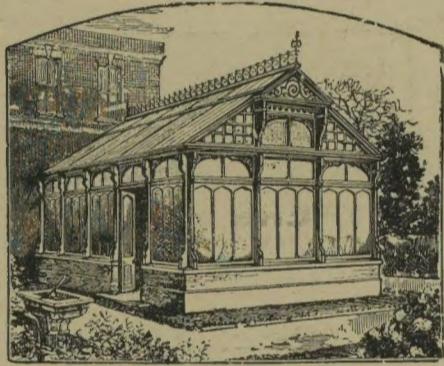
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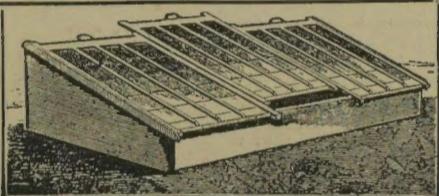
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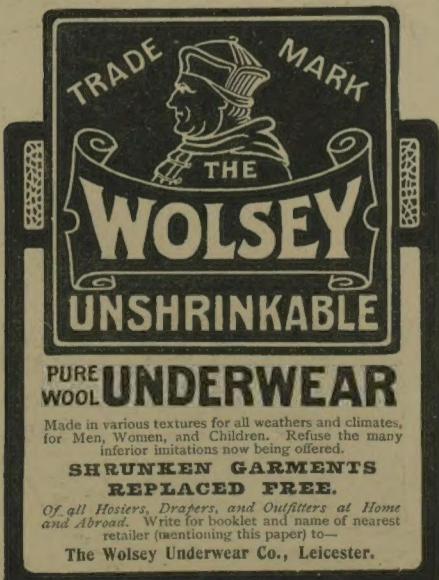
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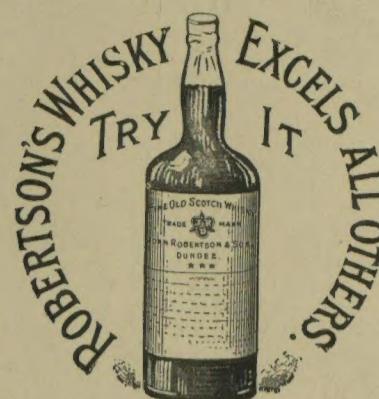


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